CORPVS MONVMENTORVM RELIGIONIS EQVITVM DANVVINORVM (CMRED)

I

ÉTUDES PRÉLIMINAIRES AUX RELIGIONS ORIENTALES DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN

PUBLIÉES PAR

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LEIDEN
E. J. BRILL
1969

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I. THE MONUMENTS

WITH ONE MAP AND 91 PLATES

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1969

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PREFACE

It is now more than thirty-five years since I first became aware of unpublished monuments belonging to the extremely interesting and enigmatic group connected with the cult of the Danubian Rider-Gods. My academic interest in the cult was prompted by the discovery, in 1931, of two lead plaques which had lain unpublished for almost half a century in the collections of the Turnu Severin Museum. With a view to their publication I consulted M. Rostovtzeff and later, while in Rome, had the opportunity of discussing with him the various aspects of the problem. The great Russian archaeologist then suggested that I might collect these monuments together into an initial *corpus* and attempt a fresh interpretation of them. This work eventually appeared in 1937-38.

Rostovtzeff also put me in touch with the eminent Belgian scholar Franz Cumont, that tireless student of the history of oriental religions, who during the time that I was a fellow of the Rumanian School at Rome (from 1933 to 1935) provided me with valuable bibliographical notes and suggestions for the solution of certain thorny problems in the interpretation of the series of cult scenes. This mutual exchange of ideas and information on the religion of the Danubian Rider-Gods continued until 1947, the year of the great scholar's death.

The gathering and collation of the documentary material and its adequate presentation was a difficult task, made possible only through the assistance of many scholars who have since died, among them V. Hoffiller of Zagreb, G. Kazarow of Sofia, N. Vulić of Belgrade, S. Paulovics of Budapest, A. Buday of Szeged, V. Skrabar of Ptuj, Em. Panaitescu of Cluj, C. Moisil of Bucarest and H. Teculescu of Sighișoara. To all of these I here pay sincere tribute, in gratitude for their unselfish help. When my first *corpus* appeared in 1937, accompanied by a study in interpretation of the Danubian Rider-Gods, it was received by scholars with considerable interest, and I was thereby encouraged to pursue my researches in a series of shorter studies incorporating the latest discoveries, which appeared in various Rumanian and foreign publications.

The present *corpus*, embracing all known monuments of the Danubian Rider-Gods, owes its existence to the support and encouragement of my friend and colleague M. J. Vermaseren, to whom I wish to express my grateful thanks. For various items of information and for help in collecting illustrative material I am indebted to numerous colleagues and friends—Marian Wenzel-Cavendish (England), Dr Chr. Belting-Ihm of Mainz, Dr L. Ilona-Kovrig of Budapest, Dr Alessandra Cermanović-Kuzmanović of Belgrade, Gorana Tonceva of Varna, Antonio Frova of Milan, Dr Géza Alföldy of Budapest, Oldřich Pelikán of Brno, Branimir Gabričević of Split, Ianka Mladenova and Teophilo Ivanov of Sofia, Octavian Floca of Deva, I. I. Russu of Cluj, Al. Popa and J. Berciu of Alba Iulia, N. Lupu of Sibiu, M. Davidescu of Turnu Severin, I. Stratan of Lugoj, and many others. The Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic in Bucarest has provided assistance in the making of photographs and drawings. It is also my pleasant duty to express my gratitude to Eve and John R. Harris, who have done so much for this book. They have not only translated it, but have supplied me with helpful observations and supplementary information that have led to improvements on almost every page of the text.

The *Corpus Monumentorum Religionis Equitum Danuvinorum* (*CMRED*) is thus the result of collaboration between scholars of the present Danubian states and those of other Western countries, a collaboration reflecting the spirit and intention of the series of *Études préliminaires* in which it appears. This *corpus* is only the first of two volumes dealing with the cult, and will shortly be followed by a second devoted to the analysis and interpretation of the monuments. The degree of mystery still surrounding this religion of the Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire has prompted me to give here a full and adequate description of each monument, and to the same end I have added a systematic index which the earlier *corpus* lacked. Moreover, the number of pieces discovered in recent years has almost doubled the total documentation available in 1937, and this has dictated a rearrangement of the catalogue by province and precise findspot.

I do not pretend that this is an exhaustive *corpus*, for in the various museums of the Danubian countries there may yet exist other unpublished or unrecognised pieces which I could only have discovered by means of a special study tour such as it was not possible for me to undertake. I hope, however, that this new collection of monuments may, like its predecessor, give an impetus to the publication of these *inediti*.

Bucarest D. TUDOR

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ABMP	*Annuaire de la Bibliothèque et du Musée de Plovdiv.*
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ActaA	*Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.*
AEMÖ	*Archäologische Epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Österreich.*
AÉp	*Année épigraphique.*
AÉrt	*Archaeologiai Értesitö.*
AH	*Archaeologia Hungarica.*
AISC	*Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj.*
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Alexander C.	'A Lead Tablet of the Second Century A.D.', *Bull. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*, XXVI (1931), p. 148.
Altertum	*Das Altertum*, Berlin.
AMNB	see *Godišnik-Sofia.*
AnDobr	*Analele Dobrogiei.*
Antonescu T.	*Cultul Cabirilor în Dacia* (*The Cult of the Cabiri in Dacia*), București 1889.
AnzÖAk	*Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien* (*phil.-hist. Klasse*).
Apulum	*Apulum. Arheologie-Istorie-Etnografie. Acta Musei Apulensis.*
ArchKözl	*Archaeologiai Közlemények.*
ArchSofia	*Archaeologia*, Sofia.
ARW	*Archiv für Religionswissenschaft.*
AZ	*Archäologische Zeitung.*
Bartoli S.	*Museum Odeschalcum .....*, Roma 1732.
BATH	*Bulletin archéologique du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques.*
BCMI	*Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice.*

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[1] Asterisks indicate works which I have been unable to consult.

BIAB	*Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare.*
BINASA	*Bollettino dell'Istituto nazionale di archeologia e storia dell'arte.*
BInst	*Bullettino dell'Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica.*
*Bojničić I.	article in *Kroatische Revue,* III (1886), p. 145.
BpRég	*Budápest Régiségei.*
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BSAB	*Bulletin de la Société archéologique bulgare.*
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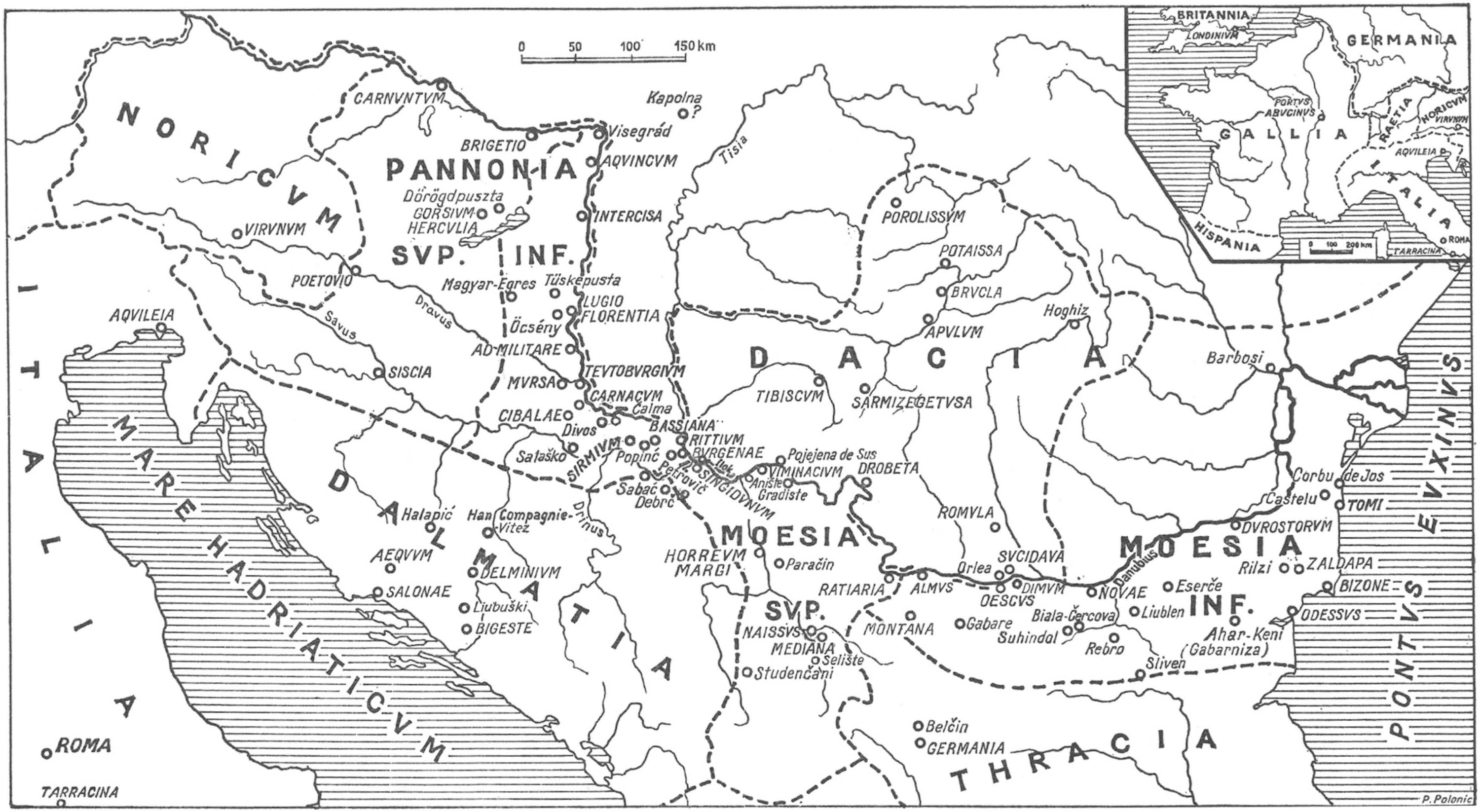
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GORSIVM
HERCVLIA
INTERCISA
POETOVIO
Magyar-Egres
Tüskepusta
LUGIO
FLORENTIA
Öcsény
AD MILITARE
Savus
Dravus
SISCIA
AQVILEIA
TEVTOBVRGIVM
MVRSA
CARNACVM
Čalma
CIBALAE
Divos
BASSIANA
RITTIVM
BVRGENAE
Salaško
SIRMIVM
Popinć
Petrovič
Ilok
SINGIDVNVM
Sabać
Debrč
Pojejena de Sus
VIMINACIVM
Aniste
Gradiste
DROBETA
Tisia
DACIA
POROLISSVM
POTAISSA
BRVCLA
APVLVM
Hoghiz
TIBISCVM
SARMIZEGETVSA
Barbosi
ITALIA
MARE HADRIATICVM
DALMATIA
Halapić
Han Compagnie-Vitez
Drinus
AEQVVM
DELMINIVM
SALONAE
Liubuški
BIGESTE
MOESIA
SVP.
HORREVM MARGI
Paraćin
NAISSVS
MEDIANA
Selište
Studenčani
ROMVLA
SVCIDAVA
Orlea
RATIARIA
ALMVS
DIMVM
OESCVS
NOVAE
Danubius
MONTANA
Gabare
Biala-Čercova
Suhindol
Rebro
Liublen
Eserče
MOESIA
INF.
Ahar-Keni (Gabarniza)
Sliven
Corbu de Jos
Castelu
TOMI
DVROSTORVM
Rilzi
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Belčin
GERMANIA
THRACIA
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TARRACINA
BRITANNIA
LONDINIVM
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CATALOGUE

I. DACIA

Dacia Svperior

APVLVM: Alba Iulia
(Rumania)

1. Round topped white marble relief, with a break at the left-hand edge, discovered in 1867. Brukenthal Museum, Sibiu (Rumania). Measurements: 0.375 × 0.300 × 0.050 m.

> *Bibl.* Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 6, pl. III, 4; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 318, no. 13; 1912, p. 347; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 39; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, I, p. 145, fig. 7; II, p. 423; IV, pl. 117; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 24, fig. 18; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 293, no. 1; Will, *Rel. cult.*, p. 313, fig. 61; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 235.

a) On the upper border of the relief, which has the appearance of a vault, there are carved like a heraldic motif two serpents with their heads reared up.

b) In the principal field, within the vault, is a bearded horseman, dressed in Phrygian costume with short tunic, cap, and flying cloak attached by a circular brooch at his right shoulder, who raises his right hand to strike with an elongated object (a double axe?). The horse has a bridle and tramples with its fore-hooves a naked man, prostrate face downwards upon the ground. In front of the horseman, on a pedestal, stand two women, the first of whom, wearing a long dress and veiled, raises her right hand towards the muzzle of the horse and with her left makes a pouch of her garment. The other, dressed in an elaborate costume consisting of a chiton reaching to her feet and a himation covering her bosom and midriff, raises her right hand to her face and slightly inclines her head (Nemesis). The horseman is followed by an attendant of whom only the feet are preserved, while above the women is a tree (cypress?)

round which a serpent winds its coils, and near it the bust of a youth (Sol).

c) In the bottom register are represented: a lion, a ram, a three-legged table bearing a fish, a crater with two drinking horns above it, a cock, a spiral column with four turns, and an indeterminate object (Phrygian cap?).

2. Lower portion of a rectangular (?) marble tablet. Alba Iulia Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.078 × 0.115 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 294, no. 2.

The relief shows a single horseman, the upper part of whose body is missing. Beneath the hind legs of the horse, a man with thick curly hair and dressed in a tunic is lying on his left side upon the ground. To the right is a female figure in front of whom is a single-legged table with a fish upon it. Near the right foreleg of the horse is an object which could be a ram's head.

3. Marble roundel, discovered in 1902 and now lost. Two good plaster casts are in Alba Iulia Museum and the Museo di Gessi, Rome. Measurements: 0.184 m. diameter.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1905, p. 116, no. 76; *Catalogo della mostra archeologica nelle Terme di Diocleziano,* p. 71; Reinach, *RR*, II, p. 127, no. 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 28, 103, no. 17, fig. 24; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 294, no. 3.

The representation is framed by a rough border, and two similar bands divide the registers.

a) In the middle of the top register are visible three busts, those at the sides representing two men with Phrygian caps and amply clad and that in the centre a veiled woman, above whom stands an eagle with wings spread. To the right of the triad stands a man holding a large fish in his arms horizontally, while on the left is a three-legged table with a fish, and by it two people, one (female?) standing behind and the other crouching and placing his right hand upon it. In the right-hand corner is the bust of Luna and in the other that of Sol.

b) The principal field is larger, showing in the centre a draped woman with girdle and necklace (?) and with thick hair, who holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses and in front of whom stands a three-legged table bearing a fish. The two supporting horsemen are in Phrygian costume—flying cloak, tunic and cap, the one on the left, and possibly also the other, being bearded. The right-hand horseman holds a rhyton in his left hand, while the other merely raises his right. Each is accompanied by a man with a Phrygian cap, and beneath their horses' hooves are roughly carved two men prostrate upon the ground.

c) In the centre of the bottom register are two men in Phrygian costume holding a skin up vertically in front of a draped (female ?) figure (*occultatio*). To the left is a woman dressed in draped chiton and himation and with a veil (?) thrown over her shoulders, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). The right-hand corner is occupied by a bull facing towards the central scene and, above it, a ram walking to the right; the other corner has not been carved.

4. Fragment from the left-hand side of a marble tablet. Alba Iulia Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.080 × 0.100 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 295, no. 4.

a) Of the upper register only the talons of an eagle survive.

b) What remains of the principal field shows a woman, in the centre, with garment girded at the waist, long hair falling to her shoulders and a veil on her head; the goddess holds her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses and in front of her is a fish upon a fragment of a table. Of the horseman to the right only the horse's head remains; the other, better preserved, is dressed in tunic, flying cloak fastened with a round clasp on the right shoulder, and Phrygian cap. The horses have large, almost ass-like, ears. Above the head of the one on the left is a serpent extending towards the goddess.

5. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a round topped stone tablet, now lost. Measurements unknown.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 338, no. 36; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 35, 107, no. 22, fig. 32; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 296, no. 5.

Of the principal scene there survived: a woman with, in front of her, a three-legged table bearing a fish, the right-hand horseman, bearded and dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, a bust of Sol or Luna above, and traces of a man prostrate upon the ground beneath the horse's hooves.

6. Rectangular tablet of dark coloured marble, the circumstances of its discovery unknown. Alba Iulia Museum (Rumania) (Inv. no. 294/IIe 10.575). Measurements: 0.150 × 0.157 × 0.030 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Omagiu Daicoviciu*, p. 519; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 334, no. 135.

The representation is framed by a plain border, wider at the base and somewhat damaged along the edges. The various elements were completed by painting, which has now vanished owing to the excessive use of acid during cleaning in the museum laboratory.

The top corners of the relief contain the busts of the celestial divinities, that of Sol on the left, with traces of a radiate crown, and on the right that of Luna, resting on the crescent moon. In the centre stands a goddess wearing a long dress and looking straight ahead, with in front of her a *mensa Delphica* upon which is a fish facing left. She holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses flanking her like supporters, whose riders are dressed in the usual costume of tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap; their heads are turned full face and their long, pointed chins indicate that they had thick beards. Beneath the horses' hooves two men lie prostrate upon the ground, and the horsemen, whose mounts are standing still, place their feet upon the men's heads.

7. Rectangular marble tablet, with the top left-hand corner missing, discovered between 1925 and 1930, and lost from the collection of Dr. Lestyán Jozséf during the second world war. Measurements: 0.160 × 0.150 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 334, no. 136.

The following description is based on a squeeze and information provided by my colleague I. I. Russu who saw the piece in Dr. Lestyán Jozséf's collection.

a) In the middle of the principal field is a goddess dressed in a long garment and holding out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses advancing slowly towards her. Two serpents (?) flank her head, while in the corners were evidently the busts of the celestial deities. The horsemen wear oriental costume—tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and beneath the horses' hooves are two men, also in oriental costume, prostrate on their backs upon the ground with one arm raised.

b) The lower register has in the centre a large three-legged table with a fish upon it, to the right of which is a woman with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). In the bottom corners stand two men also dressed in oriental costume, and between them and the table are shown various sacred objects which are no longer clear; all that can be identified are three cups above a crater (?) and two lamps (?).

POROLISSVM: Moigrad
(commune Mirșid, distr. Sălaj, Rumania) [1]

8. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a white marble tablet, discovered to the north of the Roman camp. Probably now lost. (I am grateful to Prof. C. Daicoviciu for kindly providing me with a photograph). Measurements: 0.070 × 0.072 × 0.009 m.

Bibl. Daicoviciu, *PWRE*, XXII, 1, col. 268; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960) p. 335, no. 137.

All that survives is the upper part of the right-hand horseman wearing a Phrygian cap and raising his left hand to strike, and in front of him a bust (Sol?).

POTAISSA: Turda
(Rumania)

9. Rectangular marble tablet, with two corners missing. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.170 × 0.134 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Henzen, *BInst*, 1848, p. 165; Neigebaur, *Dacien*, p. 208, no. 57; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 336, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 7, pl. IV, 5;

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[1] See also below p. 113 (Addenda).

Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 321, no. 16; 1911, p. 418; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 47, fig. 40; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 298, no. 10.

a) In the corners of the upper register are the draped busts of Sol, on the right, and on the left Luna, with, in the middle, a pear-shaped vessel flanked by two rearing serpents.

b) In the centre of the principal field is a horseman dressed in a tunic who rides to the right, striking with his spear a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground beneath his horse's hooves. Two attendants dressed in tunics and armed with daggers in their right hands follow him, the one next to the horse holding a round object (a human mask?) in his left hand. In front of the horseman stand a woman who makes a pouch with her dress beneath the horse's muzzle, another woman in a two-piece dress and holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and a man dressed in a tunic, who raises a vessel (rhyton?) in his hands.

c) The bottom register has in the right-hand corner a seated man who holds out a long object towards a three-legged table with a fish or a ram's head upon it. Behind him is an altar, over which a person stretches out his left arm, while with his right he pulls at an object or animal which is not preserved (a ram?).

10. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a rectangular marble tablet, found in 1909 and now lost. It is known from a drawing of István Téglás (communicated by my colleague I. I. Russu). Measurements: 0.130 × 0.120 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Unpublished.

The fragment appears to be very similar to the preceding.

a) Of the top register there survives on the right the bust of Sol, and in the middle an egg-shaped vessel flanked by two rearing serpents.

b) In the centre of the principal field a horseman (only the forepart of whose horse remains) rode to the right towards a woman making a pouch with her dress beneath the animal's muzzle; she is dressed in a long tunic and wears a kind of necklace. Another woman with a two-piece garment and holding her right hand to her mouth (Nemesis) stands behind her, while on the extreme right is a man in tunic and Phrygian cap who holds aloft a circular vessel (cup?).

The relief showed a single horseman.

11. Two fragments of a rectangular marble relief. Cluj Museum (Rumania). Measurements: (A) 0.090 × 0.150 × 0.020 m.; (B) 0.060 × 0.080 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 329, no. 24; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 299 no. 11.

A. a) In the middle of the top register is a crater flanked by two rearing serpents, and on either side a bearded head with Phrygian cap. In the corners are the busts of Sol, on the right, and Luna.

b) Only the upper portion of the principal field survives. In the centre is the bust of a veiled woman, flanked by remains of two bearded horsemen with Phrygian cap and flying cloak and armed with spears, the one on the right apparently followed by an attendant.

B. c) On the second fragment, belonging to the bottom register, may be seen a small spiral column with four turns, a cock and a ram.

12. Marble tablet, found in 1847, together with nos 13 and 14. All three were in the collection of Count Josef von Kemény and are now lost. There exist only the brief descriptions of Henzen and Neigebaur. Measurements: 0.158 × 0.127 m.

Bibl. Henzen, *BInst*, 1848, p. 164; Neigebaur, *Dacien*, p. 208, no. 54; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 25, no. 21; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 332, no. 27; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 299, no. 12.

Henzen's description:

"Mostrano in mezzo a due cavalieri barbati ed ornati di clamide e di berretto, che parmi rassomigliare a quello de' Daci' anzichè al berretto frigio, una donna velata, che tiene un gran pesce sopra tripode. Al di sopra scorgonsi de' busti di uomini e di donne, i primi col berretto sunnominato, l'altre con velo, disposti a guisa di spettatori, e sotto i cavalli stanno per terra due uomini, uno di essi fralle zampe di qualche bestia feroce che minaccia di divorarlo. Sono poi disposte sull'orlo inferiore delle figure di animali, uccelli pesci e vasi".

Neigebaur's description:

"Nämlich eine Marmortafel von 7½ Zoll Höhe und 6 Zoll Breite, in deren Mitte auf einem Dreifuss ein Fisch geopfert wird; auf jeder Seite hält ein Reiter mit der Phrygischen Mütze und kurzem Mantel zu Pferde. Unter jedem Pferde liegt ein Mann auf dem Rücken. Ueber den Reitern sind 3 weibliche und 2 männliche Brustbilder mit der Phrygischen Mütze. In einer untern Abtheilung sieht man ein Pferd, einen Fisch und ein Paar fabelhafte Thiere".

13. Marble roundel, now lost (see no. 12). Measurements: 0.119 m. diameter.

Bibl. Henzen, *BInst*, 1848, p. 164; Neigebaur, *Dacien*, p. 208, no.5 5; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 26, no. 22; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 332, no. 28; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 300, no. 13.

Henzen's description:

See the preceding.

Neigebaur's description:

"Eine Marmorplatte von 4½ Zoll im Durchmesser haltend mit derselben Darstellung (as no. 12), nur dass in der untern Abtheilung ein Pferd mit 3 Menschen dargestellt ist".

14. Marble roundel, now lost (see no. 12). Measurements: 0.132 m. diameter.

Bibl. Henzen, *BInst*, 1848, p. 165; Neigebaur, *Dacien*, p. 208, no. 56; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 26, no. 23; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 332, no. 29; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 300, no. 14.

Henzen's description:

"Scorgesi, cioè, nel mezzo di essa il cavaliere che uccide un uomo giacente sotto il suo destriero, circondato da cinque uomini, a quel che ne sembra armati; nella parte inferiore due uomini, l'uno accanto ad un'aretta, l'altro ad un tripode, con sopra una cosa, che l'analogia potrebbe far credere un pesce. Al di sopra vi sono due busti, con un disco piuttosto ovale fra essi, che è circondato da due delfini".

Neigebaur's description:

"Eine Marmorplatte von 5 Zoll im Durchmesser, im Ganzen ebenfalls mit derselben Darstellung, nur dass die untere Abtheilung weniger merklich ist. Dieses letzte Relief wurde dem Verfasser am 6. März, als er eben im dem Garten des Apothekers war, vor einigen Tagen in dem oberen Theile der oben erwähnten offenen Stadt ausgegraben, vorgelegt, die beiden andern besitzt der oben erwähnte Alterthumsforscher Graf Joseph v. Kemény".

SARMIZEGETVSA

(commune Sarmizegetusa, distr. Hunedoara, Rumania)

15. Fragment from the top left-hand corner of a rectangular marble tablet, found in 1935. Deva Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.105 × 0.125 × 0.030 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 296, no. 6.

a) In what was the centre of the top register is an egg-shaped vessel flanked by two serpents rearing their heads, and in the left-hand corner a draped bust of Luna.

b) Of the principal field there survive only the heads of four individuals. In the middle is a bearded horseman with Phrygian cap and brandishing a spear in his right hand, behind him to the left are two youths, and to the right, beside the horse's head, is a woman.

The relief showed a single horseman.

16. Right-hand portion of a rectangular stone tablet, now lost. Measurements unknown.

Bibl. Téglás, *AÉrt*, 1908, p. 84; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 416, no. 87; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 46, fig. 39; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 296, no. 7.

a) Of the first register there remains the bust of Luna with a mantle fastened on the right shoulder by a round brooch, and a serpent rearing to the left.

b) The principal field contains a horseman (his body missing) riding to the right over a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground. In front of him are a woman dressed in a long garment, a second, similar woman holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and a person in a tunic raising a rhyton.

c) In the bottom register may be seen, from left to right: a man's hand extended above an altar with the fire alight, and a seated youth holding up a long object in his right hand towards a three-legged table upon which is a fish or a ram's head.

The relief showed a single horseman.

17. Fragment from the bottom right-hand corner of a marble tablet, found in the basilica to the east of the *aedes Augustalium*. Sarmizegetusa Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.130 × 0.100 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VIII, p. 448, no. 133.

In the centre was a single horseman (his body now broken away), riding to the right over a draped figure lying upon the ground supported on his elbows. Behind the horse's head is the upper part of the body of the goddess, seen full-face, and apparently making a kind of pouch with her dress beneath the animal's muzzle. In front of the horseman, to the right, stands Nemesis robed in long garments (chiton and himation) and identified by her characteristic gesture of holding the right hand to the mouth.

18. Round topped marble tablet, with the bottom right-hand corner missing, formerly in the museum of the German School at Sighişoara to which it came in 1876. Sighişoara Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.170 × 0.170 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 324, no. 18; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 31; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 30, 104, no. 18, fig. 25; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 297, no. 8; Kruglikova, *Dakia*, p. 146, fig. 2.

a) In the corners of the top register are the busts of Sol and Luna, and in the middle an eagle with wings spread.

b) The principal field shows, in the centre, a draped woman seated upon a large throne, and in front of her a three-legged table with a fish. Two supporting horsemen advance towards each other at the gallop; they are bearded and dressed in flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and their horses have saddles and bridles. The one on the left brandishses a double axe in his right hand, while the other grasps the reins of his horse with his left. The horses trample with their fore-hooves the heads of two naked men prostrate upon the ground, the one on the left face downwards with his arms outstretched in front of him and being savaged by a lion, the other lying on his back with his arms at his sides.

c) The bottom register is rather summarily carved, and will have been completed by painting. From left to right there are visible: a bird (perhaps a small cock), a quadruped with its head turned, a small bust with the right hand held to the mouth (Nemesis), and a group consisting of three men, the two at the sides linking their outstretched arms in front of another in the background between (*occultatio*).

19. Upper portion of a rectangular marble relief. Deva Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.150 × 0.024 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 298, no. 9.

a) In the middle of the top register is the bust of a draped woman flanked by two bearded male busts, amply clad and wearing Phrygian caps. Above the woman's head is an eagle with wings spread, and in the corners are the busts of Sol and Luna. Between the latter busts and the central triad are two naked men, each of whom holds up vertically a large fish or a vessel.

b) Of the principal field there remains, in the centre, the upper part of the body of a woman who holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses ridden by youths dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap. Each of the two horsemen brandishes a spear and is followed by an attendant, while in front of them, flanking the woman's head, are two serpents. The horses have unusually long ears (can they perhaps be asses?).

BRVCLA: Aiud
(Rumania)

20. Major portion of a round topped marble tablet. Cluj Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.070 × 0.010 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 300, no. 15.

a) In the middle of the principal field is a woman, with in front of her a three-legged table bearing a fish; above, on either side of her head, are two busts (Sol and Luna). The left-hand horseman, bearded and wearing a Phrygian cap, tramples a man prostrate upon the ground and raises his right hand to strike; of the other only the forepart of the horse remains.

c) In the bottom register it is possible to identify: a bird (cock ?), a large altar, a man stretching out his hands towards it, and possibly another close to it.

Hoghiz
(distr. Braşov, Rumania)

21. Fragment from the centre of a limestone tablet, found in the Roman camp. Formerly in the collection of István Téglás at Turda, and now lost. Measurements: 0.050 × 0.100 m.

Bibl. Téglás, *AÉrt*, 1890, p. 360; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 338, no. 37; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 35, 107, no. 22, fig. 33; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 301, no. 16.

All that survives is part of the centre of the relief with fragments of two horsemen in tunic and flying cloak; between them is a single-legged table with a fish on it and the remains of a woman behind.

TIBISCVM: Jupa
(commune Zăgujeni, distr. Caraş Severin, Rumania)

22. Fragment from the top left-hand corner of a rectangular white marble tablet. Lugoj Museum (Rumania). Measurements 0.150 × 0.095 × 0.030 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *BCMI*, 1939, p. 70, no. 1, fig. 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 335, no. 138.

a) In the top register may be seen, from left to right: a bust of Sol enveloped in a tunic and mounted on a base, the legs of a person with long trousers walking to the left (the head and torso fragmentary), and traces of the lower parts of two draped busts, belonging to a triad.

b) In the left-hand corner of the principal field is a woman holding a patera (?) at the level of her lap, and next to her the left-hand horseman galloping to the right. He is dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and has in his hand a spear pointing towards the ground, while above his head stretches a serpent facing towards the centre of the relief. In front of him stands a goddess, shown full face, with dress held at the waist by a girdle, who holds out her right hand beneath the muzzle of the horse and has before her a three-legged table on which a fish lies. The fish's eye, cut out in a neat circle, will have been represented by a coloured stone, now fallen out.

23. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a white marble tablet. Lugoj Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.080 × 0.008 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *BCMI*, 1939, p. 71, no. 2, fig. 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 335, no. 139.

a) Of the principal field there are preserved parts of two supporting horsemen (their bodies fragmentary). The horses, with simple saddles and bridles, gallop towards the centre, trampling two men prostrate face downwards upon the ground with their hands beneath their heads. Between them is a single-legged table with a fish, behind which are visible traces of the upper part of the body of a goddess.

b) In the bottom register there may be seen, from left to right: a quadruped (dog?) in profile facing left and crouching to attack, a spiral column with four turns above it, a tree bearing indistinct objects, and a mystery scene. The last consists of a male figure sitting on a block with his back to the tree and holding in his right hand an elongated object whose other end rests on the ground (a dagger? a club?), while in his left is a piece of cloth which hangs down vertically and behind which appear traces of another person, kneeling (*occultatio*). Above the tree and the head of the seated man there seem to have been two serpents stretched out horizontally.

24. Fragment from the bottom right-hand corner of a round topped (?) marble tablet. Lugoj Museum (Rumania).Measurements: 0.105 × 0.075 × 0.015 m.

> *Bibl.* Tudor, *BCMI*, 1939, p. 71, no. 3, fig. 3; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 336, no. 140.

The tablet was probably divided into two registers framed by plain borders.

a) Of the principal field there is preserved only the lower part of the right-hand horseman galloping to the left, with reins and saddle indicated. The man prostrate beneath the horse's hooves is missing, but judging by the traces of polychromy on the tablet was probably painted in.

b) In the bottom register there are, from right to left: a ram running to the right, a male figure with arms outstretched towards the mouth of a crater, and, above the vessel, the head of another person.

Pojejena
(distr. Caraş Severin, Rumania)

25. Rectangular white marble tablet, with rounded corners, broken in two and with the bottom right-hand corner missing. Timişoara Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.132 × 0.120 × 0.007 m.

> *Bibl.* Tudor, *ED*, VIII, p. 447, no. 132.

a) In the centre of the principal field is shown a woman who has before her a kind of single-legged table upon which the fish will have been painted, while above her head stand the busts of Sol and Luna. At her sides are two supporting horsemen, bearded and dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, who raise their hands to strike two men prostrate upon the ground beneath their horses' hooves.

b) The figures in the bottom register are rather summary: a cock, a crater with a ram's head above it, a woman (Nemesis?) in a long dress facing a man who holds something (the ram's skin) in front of a second person, kneeling, and lastly a ram running to the right.

DACIA SVPERIOR—exact provenance unknown

26. Fragment from the bottom left-hand portion of a marble roundel, found in the ashes of castle Kemény at Luncani (distr. Alba Iulia) after the fire of 1848 (probably discovered at *POTAISSA* or *APVLVM* — information from I. I. Russu). Cluj Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.080 × 0.070 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 21, pl. XI, 19; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 338, no. 35; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 301, no. 17.

a) Of the principal field there survives only the lower part of the left-hand horse with the horseman's right leg; between the horse's legs is a man lying on the ground supported on his right arm, and to the right an altar (?).

b) In the lower register are some indistinct objects: a cock, a lamp, a vessel or altar, and a tree (?).

27. Marble roundel, formerly in the collection of Count Gregorio Bethlen. Cluj Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.102 m. diameter, 0.008 m. thick.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 332, no. 30; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 21, 101, no. 14, fig. 19; Saxl, *Mithras*, p. 36, pl. 21, no. 114; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 301, no. 18.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a veiled woman, and in front of her a three-legged table with a fish upon it. The supporting horsemen are bearded and dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap. The one the left is followed by an attendant and raises his right hand to strike a man prostrate upon the ground beneath his horse's hooves; the other is accompanied by a lion. Above the horses' heads are the busts of Sol and Luna.

b) In the bottom register are two large serpents, joined together, and below them, on the left a cock, in the middle a group of three men struggling with a ram (the scene of *occultatio*?), and on the right a crater.

28. Round topped marble tablet, with three corners missing and very weathered, formerly in the collection of Baron Iancowicz. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.133 × 0.110 × 0.025 m.

Bibl. Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 21, pl. XI, 18; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 326, no. 20; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 302, no. 19.

a) On the border at the top are carved three busts.

b) In the middle of the principal field is a woman who has before her a three-legged table with a fish, while above her head are two confronted serpents. Of the two supporting horsemen only the left-hand one, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, is preserved entire, behind whom there appears to be a standing person or a Victory. The men prostrate upon the ground beneath the horses' hooves are barely recognisable.

c) In the bottom register there are, in the centre, three standing men, the two at the sides stretching out their arms towards the one in the middle (the scene of *occultatio*). Near the break at the left-hand corner is visible what seems to be the head of a quadruped.

29. Rectangular (?) marble tablet, with the top missing, which formed part of the collection of Prince Ernest Windischgrätz. Eisenstadt Museum (Austria). Measurements: 0.168 × 0.165 × 0.017 m.

Bibl. Kubitschek, *Römerfunde v. Eisenstadt*, p. 101, pl. II, 2; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 302, no. 20; Will, *Rel. cult.*, p. 314, fig. 62 (drawing); *AÉp*, 1940, no. 55; Pelikán, *Sbornik-Bratislava*, IX (1958), p. 265, fig. 2; Russu, *Studii şi comunicări-Muz. Brukenthal*, XII (1965), p. 74, no. 37.

a) The greater part of the topmost register is lost, but evidently represented a bull or ram of which only the feet remain. On the right hind leg of the animal are visible two fillets with which it was probably decorated to be led to the sacrifice. Behind it seems to be the long dress of a woman.

b) The second register contains in the middle an egg-shaped vessel flanked by two rearing serpents, and at the edges two draped busts of Sol and Luna.

c) The central figure of the third register is a horseman riding to the right, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap. In his right hand he holds a spear with which he strikes a man prostrate on his back upon the ground beneath the horse's hooves and raising his arms towards him. A woman with a long garment receives the horse with open arms, and behind her stands another woman, similarly dressed, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). In the right-hand corner are two men wearing tunics, one of whom holds up a rhyton while the other has his left hand at his waist. Behind the horseman, to the left, are two men in tunics and with scarves at their necks, the one next to the horse holding the animal's tail with his right hand.[1])

d) In the bottom register there are, from left to right: a bird (cock ?), a man dragging a ram towards an altar on which he rests his left hand, three rings (loaves ?) above a block (?), a seated person who lifts up a curious object (a bird ?) with a stick, and a three-legged table upon which rests a ram's head.

On the band which divides the first register from the second is the inscription: ΓΕΡΜΑΝΟC ΕΠΟΙΗCΕΝ.

30. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 54, 67, 116, 127-129, 167. Cluj Museum (Rumania).

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 329, no. 75.

See no. 127.

Dacia Inferior

DROBETA: Turnu Severin (Rumania)

31. Fragment from the centre of a white marble tablet, formerly in the museum of Dr. Istrati of Turnu Severin. 'Porţile de Fier' Museum, Turnu Severin (Rumania). Measurements: 0.084 × 0.061 × 0.012 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *AISC*, II (1933-35), pp. 181 f., fig. 1 and no. 1; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 303, no. 21.

a) In the centre of what remains of the principal field is the lower part of the body of a woman dressed in a long draped garment, in front of whom stands a three-legged table in the form of a crater and with a fish upon it. Beside her are two horses of which only the foreparts are preserved, with, in the case of the right-hand one, also the horseman's foot. The horses trample two indistinct shapes, presumably the heads of two men prostrate upon the ground.

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[1]) This detail was not noticed by Kubitschek. The meeting of the horseman and the woman 'vor einem gewaltigen Turm' and the lack of a foot and an arm by one of the attendants — 'gewöhnliche Mangel der gedankenlosen Wiederholung' — are not confirmed by careful examination of the photograph.

b) The fragment of the lower register preserves the bust of a veiled woman, shown full face, and next to her a man stepping to the right and grasping in his raised hands an object now broken away. The ground to the left of the female bust is clear, and seems not to have been carved.

32. Three fragments from the lower portion of a marble tablet, discovered in 1958 in the Roman camp. 'Porţile de Fier' Museum, Turnu Severin (Rumania). Measurements: 0.140 × 0.170 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Florescu, *Hommages Herrmann*, p. 372, pl. XXII, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. V (1961), p. 341, no. 183.

a) Of the principal field there survives only the three-legged table with the fish and part of the goddess behind, the right-hand horseman, and the man prostrate beneath the horse's hooves.

b) In the bottom register it is possible to distinguish: the goddess Nemesis, the scene of the symbolic death (*occultatio*), consisting of two men standing holding the skin of a ram in front of a third kneeling, and, in the corner, a lion, a bull and a ram.

ROMVLA: Reşca
(commune Dobrosloveni, distr. Olt, Rumania)

33. Fragment of a relief carved in limestone from Vratza (Bulgaria), discovered in 1901 during the excavations carried out by Gr. G. Tocilescu. Bucarest Museum (Inv. no. L' 1441). Measurements: 0.085 × 0.065 × 0.035 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 337, no. 141.

The fragment, which is very weathered, is from the top right-hand corner of a slab with a somewhat rounded upper edge bounded by a plain border.

Of the principal scene there survives only a person with Phrygian cap and hands on stomach, followed by a female figure holding her right hand to her mouth (Nemesis). The relief belonged to the class of representations showing a single horseman.

34. Rectangular lead plaque, found in 1905 by Major Tzupagu and formerly in the museum of Dr. Istrati of Turnu Severin. 'Porțile de Fier' Museum, Turnu Severin (Rumania). Measurements: 0.083 × 0.077 × 0.004 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 304, no. 22; Tudor, *BCMI*, 1937, p. 110, no. 260 (= *MIR*, II, p. 39, no. 260); Tudor, *OR*^{1}, p. 107, fig. 17; *OR*^{2}, p. 300, fig. 70.

The representations are bounded by two small spiral columns with Corinthian capitals which support a double arch broken at the centre to form two small conjoined niches each composed of three curved lines with two of dots between.

a) Above the joining of the two arches is an eagle with wings spread looking to the left, and in the corners two similar human heads, the one on the right that of a bearded man holding a horn to his mouth.

b) Within the niches are, on the left a draped bust of Sol, with radiate head and bearing a bow and quiver at his back, and on the right that of Luna, also draped and with the crescent moon at her shoulders. Under the base which unites the two niches is a bull's head with two small serpents rearing towards it.

c) In the centre of the principal field, standing upon an elongated base, is a woman in profile facing right, dressed in a long pleated garment and another short one, and raising her hands towards the muzzles of two horses. The left-hand horseman is a soldier with helmet, cuirass and flying cloak who salutes the woman with his left hand and is followed by a soldier similarly dressed. The other is in oriental costume—tunic and flying coak, but bare headed, and also salutes the woman with his right hand; behind him is an attendant similarly dressed but with Phrygian cap, who seems to be trying to grasp the horse's tail. With three of their hooves the horses trample two human figures prostrate upon the ground, while beneath the feet of the woman in the middle a dagger lies horizontally.

d) In the register below there are, from left to right: a raging lion, a cantharos, a three-legged table with a fish (dolphin ?) upon it, a cock facing the fish, a person seen full face who holds out his left hand over a small altar, and a building in the form of a temple with a pediment supported on three columns, the roof consisting only of beams, within which are several small round objects with a dot in the centre (*cista* ?).

e) In the bottom register some figures of men and animals may be distinguished fairly clearly. On the left is a dog running to the right, and next to it three naked men, the first two, shown full face, apparently afraid of something and holding hands, with the third, who is bearded, turned towards them and holding in his left hand the right hand of the one in the middle. To the right is a group of three rings (loaves ?), with above them three lamps ranged on three bases, then an object formed of three small columns (perhaps a candelabrum), and finally a ram's head.

35. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, broken in pieces (some of which are missing), found in similar circumstances to the preceding and formerly in the museum of Dr. Istrati of Turnu Severin. 'Porţile de Fier' Museum, Turnu Severin (Rumania). Measurements: 0.115 × 0.088 × 0.004 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 304, no. 23; Tudor, *BCMI*, 1937, p. 111, no. 261 (= *MIR*, II, p. 40, no. 261).

The plaque is identical with a better preserved one discovered at *OESCVS* (no. 72).

See no. 72.

36. Rectangular lead plaque, with the bottom left-hand corner missing, discovered in the summer of 1947 during agricultural work. Collection of Dr. Ştefan Niculescu, Bucarest. Measurements: 0.093 × 0.087 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 337, no. 142.

The plaque is identical with two others discovered at *OESCVS* (no. 74) and Gabare (no. 75).

See no. 75.

37. Rectangular lead plaque, slightly damaged at the bottom, discovered in 1961 in the sand of the river Teslui. Gh. Nițulescu Archaeological Collection, Bucarest. Measurements: 0.093 × 0.090 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. V (1961), p. 342, no. 184; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 240.

The registers are separated by cabled borders.

a) In the top register may be seen, from left to right: the bust of Sol, full face, with whip and radiate crown composed of ten rays paired two and two, a male figure with crowned head, holding a tall vessel and moving to the right, the full-face bust of a man with Phrygian cap, an eagle in profile facing right, about to take wing, another bust with Phrygian cap, a second male figure with a tall vessel, moving to the left, and, in the right-hand corner, the bust of Luna, with the crescent moon upon her head and at her shoulders. Six large dots flank the heads of the persons in this register.

b) In the middle of the principal field stands a goddess with in front of her a *mensa Delphica* on which a fish is placed; her head is veiled and she wears a dress with little pleats, also visible behind the table. To right and left of the goddess are two stars with six rays (morning stars?) and the two supporting horsemen, who approach so that she may feed their horses out of her hands. Each rider wears a tunic girded at the waist, a cloak caught by the wind, the Phrygian cap, and on his feet *calcei*, and with his raised right hand he salutes the goddess; the bridles and saddles of the horses are clearly visible. Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is a man prostrate upon his back with his knees slightly raised and his hands on his stomach; he wears trousers indicated by a chequered patterning and a Phrygian cap. The man prostrate upon his back beneath the hooves of the right-hand horse wears similar attire but is bare headed. Above the horses' heads are shown two serpents whose scales and extended tongues are clearly marked, and near the right-hand horseman, up above, is a raven in profile facing left, beneath which are barely visible four short lines arranged horizontally (a small column?). Beneath each horse there appears a dot similar to those in the top register.

c) In the register below there are, from left to right: a ram's head in profile facing right, a raised dot, a bull in profile facing right, a large crater towards which rear two serpents, a lion moving to the left, another dot, and a dagger.

d) The first object on the left of the bottom register is not clear; to the right of it are three rings (loaves?), each with a horizontal line above, and three three-legged candelabra supporting lamps, with, in the right-hand corner, a branch of a tree leaning to the right, behind which may be discerned an indistinct discoidal object.

38. Fragment from the left-hand side of a marble tablet, formerly in the collection of Major D. Pappazoglu. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.080 × 0.070 × 0.020 m.

> *Bibl.* Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 305, no. 24; Tudor, *BCMI*, 1937, p. 110, no. 258 (= *MIR*, II, p. 39, no. 258).

a) The surviving portion of the principal field shows the lower part of the left-hand horseman, dressed in tunic and flying cloak, with, beneath the horse's hooves, a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground.

b) Of the lower register there is preserved only a serpent, with the head of a man below.

39. Fragment from the right-hand side of a marble tablet. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.050 × 0.066 × 0.010 m.

> *Bibl.* Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 305, no. 25; Tudor, *BCMI*, 1937, p. 110, no. 259 (= *MIR*, II, p. 39, no. 259).

In the middle of the principal field are the remains of a draped woman holding her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses, and in front of her a three-legged table with a fish on it. Of the left-hand horseman only a leg and the forepart of the horse survive, while of the other are preserved the leg and the lower part of the horse, beneath whose hooves is a man prostrate on his back upon the ground.

b) Of the lower register there remain only two confronted serpents.

SVCIDAVA

(commune Celieu, distr. Olt, Rumania)

40. Fragment of a clay mould, discovered in the area of the ancient habitation site during excavations in the summer of 1957. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.120 × 0.100 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 338, no. 143.

The fragment belongs to the lower central part of the mould. The following description is made from a plaster cast taken from it.

a) A male figure lies prostrate face downwards upon the ground with his legs in the air, beneath a horse galloping to the right, of which only two hooves remain, one near the knee of the fallen man and another above his back. Of the horseman there survives only the tip of the right foot, visible between the man's legs.

b) Below this, and above the remains of a rounded baton which formed the border at the bottom, may be identified part of an indistinct object, lying horizontally, of oblong form with three tangs on the surviving end, three altars with horizontal grooving, a loaf cut with a cross, and, above, a fish with its head to the left.

The mould seems to have shown a single horseman.

41. Square terracotta plaque, broken from a cylindrical earthenware object (a vessel?) and very water-worn, found in 1937 on the banks of the Danube. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.075 × 0.075 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VIII, p. 445, no. 131.

The main representations are contained within an *aedicula* formed by two small columns with little capitals supporting an arch with a circular disc at the apex.

a) Above the gable stand a raven, on the left, and on the right a lion, both facing towards the disc, while in the corners are visible two busts, Sol and Luna.

b) Within the gable, placed centrally, are three busts, and flanking them two serpents which emerge from the columns and rear their heads towards the triad.

c) In the centre of the plaque stands a woman, seen full face, who holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses whose riders wear conical caps; the one on the left raises his right hand to strike, while his companion holds the bridle of the horse with his left hand. It is difficult to determine whether there are traces of two men prostrate beneath the horses' hooves, since the work is poor, but near the heads of the horsemen, barely visible, are two stars. In front of the woman in the middle stands a large three-legged table bearing a fish, which also occupies part of the field below.

d) At the bottom, to the left of the table, are three altars ranged above a crater standing next to an indistinct object, and on the right a lamp with a large curved handle and an object which seems to resemble an amphora. The bottom right-hand corner is occupied by a tree round which a serpent winds its coils.

42. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, broken in pieces, which came to light in 1958 in the area of ancient habitation together with coins and sherds of Roman pottery of the first half of the 3rd century A.D. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.085 × 0.070 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Hommages Herrmann*, p. 739; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 339, no. 144.

The plaque is identical with another found previously at Orlea (6 km. west of *SVCIDAVA*) and now in the same Museum (no. 43). Both are damaged, but by comparing the two it is possible to reconstruct all the details. The representation is divided into registers by plain bands.

a) In the centre of the tympanum of the *aedicula* are disposed the busts of the celestial deities, on the right Sol, with radiate crown, and on the left Luna, with the crescent moon at her shoulders, while in the corners are two serpents facing towards them.

b) In the principal field is shown, in profile facing right, a standing female figure, wearing a long dress and holding out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses advancing slowly. The supporting horsemen wear tunic, cloak and Phrygian cap; the one on the left holds a *draco* standard the top of whose shaft terminates in the form of a spear, while the other is armed only with a spear, the point of which is just visible at his shoulder. Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is a man lying face downwards, but there is none beneath the other; above the horses' heads are a star, on the left, and on the right a lamp (or crescent moon?).

c) In the register below are three altars, a *mensa Delphica* with a fish, another altar, three rings (crowns? loaves?) disposed on a small table, and, above, three triangular objects (cups?).

d) In the bottom register may be distinguished, from left to right: a small square table upon which stand three round objects with little circles in the centre (apples? loaves?), a candelabrum in the form of a small column, a lion running to the right, a cock in profile facing left, a cantharos, a raven in profile facing right, and a bull advancing to the left.

Orlea
(distr. Olt, Rumania)

43. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, identical with the preceding, found in 1850 and formerly in the collection of Major D. Pappazoglu. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.085 × 0.070 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 9, pl. VI, 7; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 342, no. 41; 1912, p. 339; Xenopol, *Ist. Românilor*, I, p. 73; Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, p. 141, fig. 71; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 29, pl. III, 7; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 36, 108, no. 24, fig. 35, a, b; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 306, no. 26.

See no. 42.

44. Small lead roundel, found in 1850 by Major D. Pappazoglu, not far from the lake of Orlea. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.030 m. diameter, 0.001 m. thick.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 306, no. 27.

The figures are poor in execution and badly preserved. All that can be established is that the representation was divided into three registers, in which it is barely possible to distinguish a radiate head of Sol, two men prostrate upon the ground, a cantharos, a ram's head, and a three-legged table (?).

DACIA INFERIOR—exact provenance unknown

45. Bronze plaque, which formed part of the collection of the Prince of Valacchia, Alexandru Ghica (1831-42) and subsequently of the Bolliac Collection, whence it passed to Bucarest Museum. It is now lost. Measurements: 0.073 × 0.079 m.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 3, pl. I, 1; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 314, no. 10; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 38; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 427; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 19, fig. 13; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 307, no. 29.

The piece has the form of an *aedicula* with pediment supported by two small Corinthian columns the upper part of which is spiral. The gable-cornice of the pediment also has spiral ornamentation.

a) In the tympanum are a *patera*, at the apex, and two confronted serpents with their heads turned to point downwards.

b) Within the *aedicula*, a single horseman dressed in tunic, cloak and Phrygian cap gallops towards a woman wearing a long dress and with a veil on her head, who holds out her hand towards the horse. The horseman holds up a rhyton in his right hand, and behind him stands a man, similarly dressed, who also raises a rhyton in his right hand and carries in his left, held downwards, a round object (a human mask?). Above this group are seen the head of a ram and a fish; the man prostrate beneath the horse's hooves is absent.

46. Square bronze plaque. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.111 × 0.111 × 0.005 m.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 4, pl. I, 2; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 315, no. 11; Tocilescu, *Monumentele*, p. 519; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 427; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 17, pl. I, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 23, fig. 17; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 307, no. 30; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 236.

A single horseman, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, raises his right hand to strike with an indeterminate weapon a similarly dressed man, prostrate face downwards upon the ground beneath the horse's hooves but with his head and left foot raised. In front of the horseman stands a woman wearing a long dress and with a veil on her head, who holds a vessel beneath the horse's muzzle. At the sides are two attendants in Phrygian costume and in the attitudes of Cautes and Cautopates, both of whom hold in their right hands indistinct round objects (human masks?). Two large serpents are confronted above the horseman, below which are visible a caduceus on the right, and on the left a fish. Beneath the man prostrate upon the ground are three vessels, and above him, near the horseman's foot, the head of a ram.

47. Round topped marble tablet, from the collection of General Mavros. Bucarest Museum. (There is also a good plaster reproduction of this piece in the Museo di Gessi at Rome). Measurements: 0.180 × 0.150 × 0.025 m.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia,* p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii,* p. 19, pl. IX, 15; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 325, no. 19; 1912, p. 338; Tocilescu, *Monumentele,* p. 521; Dölger, *IXΘYC,* I, p. 144, fig. 6; II, p. 425; IV, pl. 116; Pârvan, *Inceputurile,* p. 137, fig. 70; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre,* p. 30, pl. IV, 3; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 19, 99, no. 12, fig. 17; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 308, no. 31.

a) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman with long hair covered by a veil, who has in front of her a three-legged table with a fish upon it. The two supporting horsemen are dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and only the left-hand one tramples a man prostrate upon the ground beneath his horse's hooves. This horseman carries a rhyton in his right hand and is crowned by a Victory, and near the forelegs of his horse is a ram's head; behind the other there appear the head and shoulders of an attendant with Phrygian cap. Above the head of the woman in the middle are two rhytons and two confronted serpents.

b) The bottom register contains, from left to right: three busts resting on rectangular bases, a standing woman who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), three persons in the background, with an animal in front (the scene of *occultatio*?), an amphora, a dagger stuck into the ground, and, in the corner, a lion.

48. Lead roundel, formerly in the Bolliac Collection, whence it passed to Bucarest Museum. It is now lost. Measurements: 0.065 m. diameter.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia,* p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii,* p. 10, pl. VI, 8; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 357, no. 62; Hampel, *BpRég,* 1904, p. 17; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 50, 115, no. 37, fig. 49; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 309, no. 32.

a) Above the principal representation are the busts of Sol, on the left, with seven-rayed crown, and on the right Luna, with the crescent moon upon her brow. Between them is a serpent rearing up towards two crossed *dracones,* which are flanked by, on the right, a woman in a long dress holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and on the left the skin of a quadruped (ram). To the left of the skin are an eagle, facing right, and a dagger.

b) In the centre of the medallion is a three-legged table on which is a fish, and behind it the bust of a woman who holds out her hands towards the bridled heads of two supporting horses, whose riders are bareheaded and dressed in tunic and flying cloak. Beneath the horses' hooves two men in tunics lie prostrate on their sides upon the ground, and on either side of the three-legged table is a dagger stuck into the earth. Each horsemen is crowned by a Victory, and in front of the one on the left is a sickle-shaped object (crescent moon ?), where his companion has correspondingly a seven-rayed star. Behind the right-hand horse there seems to be a serpent (?).

c) In the middle of the exergue is a cantharos (or amphora?) flanked by a lion to the left and an object which is barely visible to the right. Below the vessel is a cock and, to the right, a ram, while behind the ram stands an object similar to that on the right of the vessel (a dagger? a small candelabrum?).

On the reverse of the medallion is cut a double cross which, however, I consider to be of recent date.

49. Fragment from the top left-hand corner of a round topped marble relief, formerly belonging to a private collection in Tîrgoviște and then to the collection of the Eforia Școalelor. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.200 × 0.110 × 0.040 m.

Bibl. Tocilescu, *Dacia,* p. 338, n. 354 and pl. U; Antonescu, *Cabirii,*

p. 20, pl. X, 16; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 327, no. 21; Tocilescu, *Monumentele,* p. 519; Pârvan, *Getica,* pl. XVII, 1; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 307, no. 28.

Of the principal scene, only the left-hand horseman is well preserved; he is bearded and dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and brandishes a *draco* in his right hand. Behind him are traces of an attendant, and between the horse's hooves is a lion; in front of its muzzle, on which is visible a bridle, there survives the right hand of the woman who stood between the two horsemen.

II. MOESIA SVPERIOR

SINGIDVNVM: Belgrade

50. Rectangular marble tablet. Belgrade Museum. Measurements: 0.200 × 0.140 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 312, no. 38.

a) The top register has, in the middle, the busts of a triad: a woman flanked by two bearded men with Phrygian caps and amply clad. On either side stand two bearded men with Phrygian caps, each holding in his arms a fish, and underneath the fish of the left-hand one is also visible a small altar. In the corners are the busts of Sol, broken away, and on the right, Luna.

b) In the centre of the principal field stands a motionless woman with a tall coiffure, and in front of her a three-legged table upon which rests a fish; two large serpents flank her head. At her sides are two supporting horsemen, bearded and dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground. In the upper corners are the busts of two attendants, on the left a Victory who crowns the horseman, and on the right a man wearing a Phrygian cap.

c) In the bottom register there are visible, from left to right: a cock with a round object below it, a woman with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis) and at her feet another round object, two men with Phrygian caps who hold a mysterious object (the skin of the ram) in front of another kneeling, three vessels and, below them, a ram.

51. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186. Belgrade Museum.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 332, no. 91; Wenzel, *Starinar*, 1961, p. 24, fig. 5.

See no. 133.

52. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186. Belgrade Museum.

Bibl. Unpublished.

See no. 133.

53. Fragment of a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription, recently discovered. Belgrade Museum. (Information from Dr. A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović).

Bibl. Unpublished.

Territorium *SINGIDVNI*

54. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 30, 67, 116, 127-129, 167. Belgrade Museum.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VIII, p. 449, no. 134.

See no. 127.

VIMINACIVM: Kostolać
(distr. Požarevać, Jugoslavia)

55. Fragmentary terracotta plaque in the form of an *aedicula*, discovered in 1902. Belgrade Museum. Measurements: 0.170 × 0.170 × 0.005 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 320, no. 15; 1905, p. 2; Vulić, *Spomenik*, 1931, p. 230, no. 613; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 310, no. 35; Radojčić, *Glasnik Sarajeva*, 1946, p. 5; Veličković, *Katalog*, p. 112, no. 69, pl. XXV.

The triangular pediment, now largely broken away, was supported on two small spiral columns.

a) In the surviving angle of the tympanum is visible a serpent rearing to the right towards a crater of which only the bottom part is preserved.

b) The principal field shows, in the centre, a single horseman, dressed in tunic and flying cloak and brandishing a spear in his right hand, who rides to the right over a man prostrate upon the ground. He is followed by two attendants dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and holding swords horizontally in their right hands. In front of the horseman were two women of whom only the feet remain.

c) On the left of the bottom register are a lion running to the right and below it a cock. Next to them is a scene of sacrifice: a man dressed in a tunic grasps a ram with his right hand, dragging it towards a burning altar above which he holds a patera in his left. To the right of the altar is a woman in a long dress who holds her left hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and, in front of her, a crater with three loaves and a lamp (?) above it. Behind the woman is a man dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and sitting on a seat, in front of whom, in the right-hand corner, is a three-legged table with some round objects on it (loaves? fruits?) and, below, an amphora towards which the man holds out his hands.

56. Lead roundel, broken at the bottom (and with the right-hand portion lost recently), found in 1904 in a tomb. Belgrade Museum. Measurements: 0.076 m. diameter.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1905, p. 14, no. 75; 1912, p. 341; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 48, 114, no. 35, fig. 47; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 311, no. 36.

The roundel is framed by a cabled circle and divided into four registers by bands of similar ornament.

a) The top register has in the middle an eagle with wings spread, flanked by two rearing serpents, and in the corners the busts of Sol and Luna.

b) In the centre of the principal field is a woman who makes a pouch with her dress and has in front of her a three-legged table (?). At her sides are two bearded horsemen, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, each of whom brandishes a *draco.* With three of their hooves the horses trample two men prostrate upon the ground, while resting their right fore-hooves upon two small altars (?).

c) In the register below are three rings (loaves?), a three-legged table, an indistinct object, and the roof of a house with the beams clearly visible (*cista*?).

d) The bottom register contains some very damaged figures: a quadruped, a tree (?), a seated man (?), etc.

57. "Bronze" (?) roundel, which formed part of the collection of the Gymnasium of Požarevać and is now lost. Measurements: 0.080 m. diameter, 0.002 m. thick.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 356, no. 61; Hampel, *BpRég,* 1904, p. 15; Vulić, *Spomenik,* 1905, p. 91; Vulić, *ÖJh,* 1905, p. 13, no. 45; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 49, 115, no. 36, fig. 48; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 312, no. 37.

The representations are framed by a cabled circle and a second inner ring terminating above in two serpent's heads, between which are three dots (stars?).

a) At the top stand the busts of Sol, with a radiate crown of seven rays, and Luna, with the crescent moon upon her forehead, and between them is just recognisable a woman with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Behind Sol is a bird, and behind Luna a three-legged table.

b) In the middle of the principal field is a woman making a pouch with her dress and flanked by two supporting horsemen who salute her with their right hands. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men on all fours, and near their heads two stars. Behind the left-hand horseman is an amphora with a ram's head above, and behind his companion a cock and another vessel (amphora?).

c) At the bottom, in the centre, is a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree, to the left of which are visible a lion and a vessel, while on the right are a candelabrum and a ram.

NAISSVS: Niš
(Jugoslavia)

58. Round topped marble tablet, broken in two and with two corners missing, at one time in a private collection in Niš. Measurements: 0.110 × 0.080 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Vulić, *Spomenik,* 1933, p. 54, no. 171; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 310 no. 34; Vulić, *Spomenik,* 1941-48, p. 317, no. 113.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a single horseman, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, who raises a double axe in his right hand to strike a man roughly outlined beneath the horse's hooves. In front of him to the right is a woman with a three-legged table bearing a fish, and above her a serpent and a fragment of a bust. Behind the horseman is a woman (?) with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and the head of an attendant; the woman (?) is apparently holding the horse's tail with her left hand.

b) In the bottom register are some indistinct objects: a bird (cock?), a quadruped (?), etc.

MEDIANA: Brzi Brod
(near Niš, Jugoslavia)

59. Round topped marble tablet. Niš Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.110 × 0.100 × 0.010 m.

Bibl. Vulić, *Spomenik*, 1941-48, p. 112, no. 246; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 351, no. 163.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a single horseman with short tunic, cloak and Phrygian cap, beneath the hooves of whose horse, which stands at rest, a man lies prostrate being attacked by a lion. In front of the horseman is a goddess standing with the horse's reins in her hand, and before her a *mensa Delphica* with a fish on it, while behind him follows a female figure with a long dress who holds her hand to her mouth (Nemesis). Above the latter is a Victory who holds out a crown towards the horseman's head, and at the top are visible the busts of Sol and Luna.

b) The figures in the bottom register are not very clear, but from left to right there seem to be: a female figure with one arm extended to the right, the forepart of a lion (?), a scene of *occultatio* (?), a bird (?), the forepart of a ram in profile facing right, a crater, and above it three rectangular objects (loaves? apples? vessels?). It would seem that in this register the details were completed by painting.

HORREVM MARGI: Kuprija
(distr. Kuprija, Jugoslavia)

60–61. A pair of rectangular lead plaques, one in an inferior state of preservation, found in 1959 in the cortile of the barracks at Kuprija, at a depth of about 2 m., together with a marble statuette of Venus and a bronze weight. (Information in a letter from Dr. A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović). Both are now in Belgrade Museum (and will be published by the Museum staff).

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 352, nos. 164-5.

From the description and information received, the two plaques are identical with others from Moesia Superior, Dalmatia and Pannonia Inferior (nos. 51, 52, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186) some of which are much better preserved.

See no. 133.

RATIARIA: Arčar
(distr. Vidin, Bulgaria)

62. Lower portion of a rectangular (?) marble relief. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.180 × 0.305 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei*, 1907, p. 144, no. 200, fig. 119; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 423, no. 92; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 156, pl. I, 4; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, p. 43 and pl. VII, 5; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 31, pl. V, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 34, 106, no. 21, fig. 29; Saxl, *Mithras*, p. 36, pl. 22, no. 117; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 314, no. 41.

a) Of the principal field there are preserved the lower parts only of the two supporting horsemen, with, between the hooves of the left-hand horse, a man semi-prostrate upon the ground and resting on his left arm. In the centre is a table with six legs and a fish upon it, behind which are the remains of the drapery of a woman. The table is flanked below by, on the left, a ram's head, and on the other side a round object (a tortoise?).

b) In the middle of the bottom register is a man with long hair, dressed in a tunic and with his hands at his sides, who kneels behind a covering (the skin of a ram) held at the four corners by two men dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap. Near the pedestal on which the man is kneeling is a large dagger stuck into the ground, and to the left a woman in a long dress and with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis) observes the mysteries. In the left-hand corner are a cock and a quadruped (griffin ?), and at the opposite end a raging lion and a ram.

63. Lower portion of a round topped (?) marble tablet, with the bottom corners missing. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.085 × 0.105 m.

Bibl. Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei,* 1907, p. 144, fig. 120; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1911, p. 423, no. 91; 1912, p. 333; Kazarow, *ARW,* 1912, p. 157, pl. I, 5; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 19, 99; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 315, no. 42.

a) Of the principal field there remain only the lower portions of two horses, and between them a single-legged table with part of the figure of a woman behind. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground.

b) The objects in the bottom register are indistinct: three men, busts (?), a quadruped (?), men (?), etc.

Paračin
(distr. Paračin, Jugoslavia)

64. Round topped marble tablet. Belgrade Museum. Measurements: 0.190 × 0.140 × 0.030 m.

Bibl. Antonescu, *Cabirii,* p. 8, pl. V, 6; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 319, no. 14; 1912, p. 337; Hampel, *BpRég,* 1904, p. 30; Seure, *Starinar,* 1922, p. 287, no. 18; Seure, *REA,* 1924, p. 62, no. 18; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1926, p. 45, fig. 38; Saxl, *Mithras,* p. 36, pl. 22, no. 116; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 309, no. 33; Vulić, *Spomenik,* 1941-48, p. 317, no. 112; M. and D. Garašanin, *Arch. nalaz. u Srbiji,* p. 179, pl. XIV, b; Kruglikova, *Dakia,* p. 146, fig. 1; Grbić, *Odabrana grcika i rimska plastika,* p. 82, pl. LIII.

a) In the upper angles of the principal field are the busts of Sol, on the left, and on the right Luna, with on the outside two serpents rearing themselves up. In the centre is a large horseman dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, who raises a double axe in his right hand to strike a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground beneath the horse's hooves and being savaged by a lion. At his left side the horseman carries a dagger, shown between his chest and the horse's neck, and by his head are three crosses (stars?). In front of him to the right are two women dressed in long garments and with veils on their heads, the nearer of whom raises her right hand towards the horse's mouth, while behind the horse stands a third woman.

b) In the bottom register there are visible, from left to right: a ram's head, a gridiron (?) or a little spiral column with four turns, a crater, a tripod with a fish and three round objects on it (loaves? apples?) an eagle, a star, and a little serpent (?).

Gradište
(distr. Ram, Jugoslavia)

65. Round topped marble tablet, with three corners and the apex missing, discovered in 1890 in the Roman cemetery. Szeged Museum (Hungary). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.090 m.

Bibl. Reizner, *AÉrt*, 1899, p. 188, no. 5; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 339, no. 39; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 27, 103, no. 16, fig. 23; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 313, no. 39.

a) In the centre of the principal field, which is roughly carved, is visible the head of a woman with something indistinct in front of her (the three-legged table with the fish?). Of the two supporting horsemen only the right-hand one is preserved entire; he is bearded, with Phrygian cap (?) and raises his right hand to strike. The horses have saddles, and their front legs form a single unit with the three-legged table (?). Beneath the hooves of the right-hand horse is a rough object representing the man prostrate upon the ground.

b) The figures in the lower register are not clearly visible. In the middle is a man walking to the left, with his arms outstretched towards a large crater upon which is a ram's head (?), while in between, in the background, stands a human figure, barely modelled (a woman?). Behind the crater is a serpent or the neck of a bird (cock?), and behind the man is a quadruped leaping on two feet (lion?).

Studenčani
(near Suva Reka, autonomous republic of Kosovo-Metohija, in Jugoslavia)

66. Round topped marble tablet, discovered in 1961 in the ruins of a three-roomed Roman house. Priština Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.125 × 0.089 × 0.006 m.

Bibl. Cermanović-Kuzmanović, *Glasnik, Muzeja Kosova i Metohije*, VII-VIII (1962-63), p. 309.

a) In the top register are five busts, seen full face: in the middle the triad (the goddess and the two Rider-Gods), and at the sides those of Sol and Luna.

b) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman in front of whom is a single-legged table with a fish on it. The two supporting horsemen are dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and raise an arm to strike. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate on their backs upon the ground with their arms raised, and behind the left-hand horseman the head of an attendant is visible.

c) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a cock, a crater, a man with arms outstretched towards an altar, and an animal (lion?) running to the right. Above these, stretching across the entire field, are two confronted serpents.

Anište
(distr. Smederevo, Jugoslavia)

67. Major portion, much corroded, of a rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 30, 54, 116, 127-129, 167. Belgrade Museum (Inv. no. 1560, II).

Bibl. Unpublished.

See no. 127.

Ilok
(distr. Ilok, Jugoslavia)

68. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 69, 132, 134, 141-145, 163, 168, 180, 185. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz. (Information from Fr. Dr. Chr. Belting-Ihm).

Bibl. Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, 1958, pl. 40.

See no. 132.

Debrč
(distr. Pasavina, Jugoslavia)

69. Rectangular lead plaque, broken in two and with the bottom corners missing, identical with nos. 68, 132, 134, 141-145, 163, 168, 180, 185. Belgrade Museum (Inv. no. 1556, II).

Bibl. Unpublished.

See no. 132.

70. Two fragments of a lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*. Belgrade Museum (?).

Bibl. M. and D. Garašanin, *Spomenik*, I (1953), p. 17, fig. 5; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 351, no. 162.

There are preserved the celestial deities, the goddess, the horsemen, the banquet scene and the three nude initiates, indicating that the plaque was identical with those from Divos and Öcsény (nos. 135, 136).

See no. 135.

III. MOESIA INFERIOR

ALMVS: Lom
(Bulgaria)

71. Large rectangular marble relief, found in 1910. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.377 × 0.300 × 0.050 m.

Bibl. Filow, *BSAB*, 1911, p. 275, fig. 8; Filow, *AA*, 1911, p. 366, fig. 10; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1912, p. 336, no. 95; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 159, pl. I, 8; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, pl. VII, 1; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 424; IV, pl. 113; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 30, pl. IV, 3; Kazarow, *ABMP*, 1923, p. 198; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 20, 100, no. 13, fig. 18; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 313, no. 40.

a) In the top corners of the principal field are the draped busts of Luna, on the left, with the crescent moon at her shoulders, and on the right that of Sol, also draped, with seven-rayed crown. In the centre is a woman in a long two-piece dress and with her hair loose on her shoulders. Two supporting horsemen, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, trample two men, also in tunics, lying on their sides upon the ground with their heads turned to the viewer, the right-hand horseman grasping in his left hand the horse's bridle which hangs down on its neck. Each is followed by a woman with hair and dress similar to the one in the middle, the one on the left holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Above the horses' heads rear two serpents, and in the space above, between the celestial deities, are five crosses (stars).

b) The bottom register contains, in the left-hand corner, three lamps placed on three small columns (candelabra), and next to them three loaves, three apples, and a ram below, with a small vessel near the animal's feet. In the middle is a three-legged table, the feet joined half-way down by two cross-pieces, upon which is a fish placed on a plate, while to the right, between fish and plate, appears the handle of a dagger. In the other corner are a cock, a lion, and a bow (?).

OESCVS: Ghighen
(distr. Nikopol, Bulgaria)

72. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, discovered in excavations carried out in a Roman building of unknown purpose situated outside the town. Ghighen Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.110 × 0.085 × 0.002 m.

> *Bibl.* Frova, *BINASA*, 1948, p. 34, pl. 22, fig. 102; Frova, *Studi Mistrorigo*, p. 9, fig. 7; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 347, no. 156; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 239.

The plaque is identical with another found at *ROMVLA* (no. 35), but in poor condition and with some portions missing, the present piece, which is well preserved, completing and clarifying some details which are uncertain on the other.

The triangular pediment of the *aedicula* is supported on two spiral columns, and the registers of the representation are separated by neat lines.

a) Within the tympanum are represented, facing one another, the busts of Sol, on the left, with radiate crown, and on the right Luna, resting upon the crescent moon, while in each of the corners there appears a peacock.

b) In the top register there are, from left to right: a bull walking to the right, an eagle with its head turned to the left, about to take wing, a cock in profile facing right, and a quadruped (lion? dog?) moving to the left.

c) The central figure in the principal field is a goddess wearing a long dress held at the waist by a girdle and with a *polos* on her head, her hands held out beneath the muzzles of two horses. The two supporting horsemen, who advance slowly towards her, are dressed in tunic and flying cloak, the one on the left having a helmet and carrying a *draco* standard, while the other wears a Phrygian cap and has a spear slung at his back. Each has as attendant a female personage dressed like the goddess in the centre and with her hand to her mouth (Nemesis). The upper corners of the register are occupied by two seven-pointed stars, while above the horses' heads are visible two lamps. Beneath the horses' hooves there appear, not the usual men prostrate upon the ground, but two serpents which accompany the horsemen in the struggle and should not be construed as being trampled by the horses. The reptiles are shown confronted, with their heads towards a three-legged table upon which appears an indistinct object (a fish ?). Beneath the left-hand serpent are distinguishable four horizontal lines, slightly curved (a small column ?), a naked man stretched out on his left side with his head towards the table, an indistinct rounded object (a crater ?), and a dolphin with its head facing the legs of the table. In front of the *mensa* may be seen two oval receptacles without handles, placed on the table. Beneath the right-hand serpent are visible a naked male figure lying on his right side upon the ground with his head towards the table, another dolphin facing in the same direction, and a vessel with two feet.

d) In the bottom register there are, from left to right: a quadruped galloping to the right (horse ?), three altars above which are ranged three rings on end and another three lying horizontally (loaves ? crowns ?), another three-legged table with a fish, a large crater with two feet and two handles, a ram moving to the left, and a vertical object (a candelabrum ? a tree ?).

73. Rectangular lead plaque, broken in three pieces and with several portions missing, discovered in the village of Ghighen. Ghighen Museum (?) (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.090 × 0.002.

Bibl. Kazarow, *AÉrt*, 1942, p. 250, no. 3, pl. XXXIX, 4-5; Frova, *BINASA*, XI (1948), p. 35, pl. 22, fig. 103; Frova, *Studi Mistrorigo*, p. 8, fig. 6; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 346, no. 155.

The plaque had the appearance of an *aedicula* with triangular pediment supported on two small spiral columns at the sides.

a) In the top right-hand corner, above the pediment, there survives the bust of Luna encircled in a veil, with on the left an indistinct object.

b) Of the principal field there are preserved almost entire the two supporting horsemen, but the figure of the goddess in the middle is completely destroyed. The former, whose horses move towards each other slowly, are dressed in short tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and each carries the type of standard known as *draco*.

Strips of cloth (?) hang down from their saddles, and beneath their horses' hooves lie two men prostrate upon the ground with their heads towards the centre. Behind the right-hand horseman there are visible, from top to bottom, three indistinct lines, a crescent-shaped object (a bird? a lamp?), a female figure in a long dress holding her hand to her mouth (Nemesis), with in front of her an object in the form of a small column (candelabrum?), and below her something indistinct. Above the left-hand horseman are another vague object indicated by four vertical lines (a gridiron?), and a deep dish loaded with fruit (?).

c) In the lower register, which is only fragmentarily preserved and very corroded, no single item can be distinguished.

74. Poorly preserved rectangular lead plaque, with some portions missing, discovered in the ruins of a Roman building outside the town. Ghighen Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.085 × 0.003 m.

Bibl. Frova, *BINASA*, 1948, p. 33, pl. 22, fig. 105; Frova, *Studi Mistrorigo*, p. 10, fig. 8; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 348, no. 157.

The plaque is identical with two others discovered at *ROMVLA* (no. 36) and Gabare (no. 75) which are better preserved.

See no. 75.

Gabare
(distr. Bêla Slatina, Bulgaria)

75. Rectangular lead plaque. Sofia Museum (Inv. no. 7025). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.085 × 0.003 m.; weight 0.130 gr.

Bibl. Kazarow, *AnzÖAk*, 1940, p. 25, pl. II; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 348, no. 158.

The piece is identical with two others discovered at *ROMVLA* (no. 36) and *OESCVS* (no. 74), but has the advantage of being almost perfectly preserved, with some of the figures more distinct than on those.

The plaque is decorated at top and bottom with a rope-like border in imitation of the shaft of a spiral column. To left and right the representations are bounded by small spiral columns from the capitals of which spring two beaded arches supported in the middle on the extremities of a small column, placed horizontally, with spiral shaft and an Ionic capital at either end.

a) Above the arches are visible, from left to right: the bust of Luna with the points of the crescent moon projecting beyond her shoulders, a raven in profile facing right - upon the first arch, an eagle in profile facing left, about to take wing from the small column between the arches, and holding in its talons a crown with a dot in the centre, a star composed of two lines crossed obliquely with dots in the interstices, a cock in profile facing left - upon the second arch, and the bust of Sol with radiate crown and a whip in his right hand.

b) In the principal field, beneath each of the arches, is shown a horseman in profile facing towards the centre, and holding aloft a *draco* standard. Both wear helmets with thick crests and are dressed in tunic and flying cloak, and clasped to the breast of the one on the left there is visible a round shield. A pair of Victories crown them with wreaths adorned with a central dot, and behind each of their horses is a female figure with her hand to her mouth (Nemesis). Beneath the horses' hooves are two male figures in long garments, prostrate face downwards upon the ground and holding their hands under their heads. In front of the horsemen's faces may be seen two stars similar to that beside the eagle, and immediately beneath the arches are two rather large dots. The goddess who occupies the central position between the two horsemen and holds the horses' reins wears a dress with deep folds and has on her head a coronet composed of rings. In front of her, on a lower level, is the *mensa Delphica* with a fish in profile facing right, to the left of which are visible a lion moving to the right and an object shaped like a heart (an animals head?), while to the right are a candelabrum (?) shaped like a small column and a bull advancing slowly to the left.

c) The bottom register is separated by a narrow line. In it there are, from left to right: a tree, a dagger, three candelabra with pedestals, a large crater towards the mouth of which rear two confronted serpents, three rings with a dot in the middle (loaves?

crowns?), and above them three small triangles (lamps?), a ram's head, four oblique lines (a gridiron?), and a tree.

DIMVM: Beleni
(distr. Šištov, Bulgaria)

76. Round topped marble tablet, roughly carved and with the bottom left-hand corner damaged, which in 1936 was in a private collection. Measurements: 0.090 × 0.073 × 0.005 m.

> *Bibl.* Kazarow, *AA*, 1936, col. 75, no. 9, fig. 9; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 349, no. 130.

a) In the principal field there is barely recognisable in the centre a woman with, in front of her, a three-legged table bearing a fish, and above two busts, of Sol and Luna. She is flanked by two horsemen, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, who trample beneath their horses' hooves two men prostrate upon the ground. The one on the left is bearded, and both raise an arm to strike the prostrate men.

b) The lower register contains, from left to right: a small spiral column with four turns, two men facing one another and holding something in front of a third kneeling in the background, and a cock above a round object.

MONTANA: Golêma Kutlovitza-Mihailovgrad
(distr. Mihailovo, Bulgaria)

77. Clay mould, found in 1883 together with nine others for turning out reliefs with the figures of Hercules, Hygieia, Diana, the Dioscuri, Bacchus and Mercury. Sofia Museum (Inv. no. 9, b). Measurements: 0.075 × 0.069 × 0.014 m.

> *Bibl.* Kazarow, *Pisciculi*, p. 146, pl. V, 1e; Welkow, *BIAB*, XIV (1940-42), p. 188, fig. 258 (without description); Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 349, no. 159.

The mould is of yellowish-red clay, well baked, and is pyramidal in shape, with the right-hand corner slightly damaged. As is evident from the plaster cast on which this description is based, the representation is not very clear.

A single horseman with a short garment girded at the waist and a flying cloak advances towards the left; on his head he has a Phrygian cap from beneath which locks of hair fall to his shoulders. He raises his right hand towards the goddess in a gesture of adoration, and with his left draws on the reins of his horse. Behind him is visible an attendant with his legs bent, who seems to be clinging to the horse's tail, while beneath his horse are a quadruped (lion) which accompanies him in the struggle, and a male figure prostrate on his right side upon the ground. Under the horse's right foreleg stands a three-legged table upon which rest a fish and other indistinct objects, and near the left foreleg appear further vague items, oval and elongated in shape (apples? loaves? candelabra?). On the left of the scene is a standing female figure in a long dress caught at the waist with a girdle, who holds her left hand beneath the horse's muzzle and in her right, held at her side, has a rounded object (a vessel?). Above the goddess' head are represented a star (?), a lyre (?), a crescent (lamp?) and a bird (?), and between her and the horseman, placed obliquely, is a thyrsus (?), to the middle of which is tied a strip of material. In the apex appears a Victory flying to the right to place a crown upon the horseman's head.

Suhindol
(distr. Sevlievo, Bulgaria)

78. Slightly oval marbel roundel, discovered in the locality known as Selze. Museum of the Progymnasium, Suhindol (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.102 × 0.085 × 0.005 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *AÉrt*, 1942, p. 251, no. 4, pl. XXXIX, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 344, no. 154.

The relief is executed in wood carving technique, the schematic appearance of the figures showing that certain details were completed by painting.

a) In the centre of the principal field stands the goddess, behind a single-legged table. The two supporting horsemen, bearded and with Phrygian cap, gallop towards her, raising an arm to strike; of the men prostrate beneath the horses' hooves only the one on the left can be distinguished.

b) In the bottom register may be seen, from left to right: a bird (cock?), a little column (candelabrum?), a seat in the form of a *cathedra* towards which inclines a male figure with arms outstretched, and lastly an animal running to the right (lion?).

Biala Čercova
(distr. Pavlikeni, Bulgaria)

79. Rectangular marble tablet, with slightly curved top edge. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.145 × 0.135 × 0.030 m.

Bibl. Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei*, 1907, p. 140, no. 197, fig. 196; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 421, no. 89; 1912, p. 332; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 157, pl. I, 6; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 425; IV, pl. 111; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 30, pl. IV, 4; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 22, fig. 16; 1928, pp. 5, 92, no. 1, fig. 1; Dölger, *Antike u. Christentum*, IV (1933), p. 66, pl. 2; Kazarow, *Germania*, XIX (1935), p. 315 and n. 7; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 315, no. 43.

A single horseman, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, occupies the greater part of the relief. In his right hand he raises a double axe to strike a man prostrate upon the ground beneath his horse's hooves; the latter is also being savaged by a lion, and above his head there seems to be that of a ram. In the bottom right-hand corner is a three-legged table bearing three loaves and a fish, and behind it are the head and shoulders of a woman above whom, standing in isolation, is a platter with three objects on it (loaves? fruits?). In the top right-hand corner is another female bust (Luna?) towards which rears a little serpent, and to the left of it are a disc and two crosses (stars?), while a second disc (perhaps the head of Sol) appears above the horseman's arm. Behind the horseman stands a woman holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis).

80. Marble roundel, with the top left-hand portion missing, discovered in 1936 in ruins of Roman date which came to light near an ancient road. Tyrnovo Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.090 m. diameter, 0.007 m. thick.

Bibl. Kazarow, *ARW*, 1939, p. 161, pl. I, 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 351, no. 161.

The representation is bounded by a plain border.

a) In the principal field two supporting horsemen approach a goddess dressed in a long tunic held at the waist by a girdle and standing behind a three-legged table bearing a fish (her body fragmentary). The right-hand horseman, the only one preserved entire, is bearded and wears a short tunic, cloak and Phyrgian cap; his head is turned towards the viewer, and with one hand he pulls the reins. Beneath the horse's hooves is a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground with his head towards the centre, while above its head appears a bust (Luna? Sol?). Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is another man prostrate on his back with his knees raised and being attacked by a lion, of which only the head is visible.

b) The bottom register contains: a cock in profile facing left, and a quadruped (ram?) in profile facing right, with, in front of its mouth, a crater. Above these, two confronted serpents extend across the entire field.

Rebro
(distr. Breznik, Bulgaria)

81. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.075 × 0.055 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *BIAB*, I (1921-22), p. 137, fig. 103; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 316, no. 44.

The triangular pediment of the *aedicula* is supported on two small Corinthian columns with spiral shafts; within the tympanum is an eagle.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a female figure with long draped dress, who holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses. The two supporting horsemen are dressed as usual in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and with their mounts trample two naked men prostrate upon the ground. The one on the left is attended by a woman in a long dress who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), while behind his companion stands a man (soldier?). The field is bounded by a pair of serpents rearing up towards two busts which occupy the upper corners, on the right that of Sol, with seven-rayed crown, and on the left Luna, with the crescent moon upon her brow.

b) The bottom register depicts a number of objects and animals: a candelabrum with a lamp upon it, seven loaves or fruits and two lamps above, a lion rearing on two legs towards a three-legged table with a fish upon it, and beneath the table a ram's head and two other objects badly preserved, a bird, a gridiron, and a quadruped turning back towards a naked man who runs in the opposite direction.

Sliven
(Bulgaria)

82. Fragment from the centre of a limestone tablet, broken in two and very battered, found to the east of the town of Sliven. Sliven Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.117 × 0.077 × 0.022 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *Godišnik-Sofia,* VI (1932-34), p. 43, no. 6, fig. 21; Tudor, *Dacia,* N.S. IV (1960), p. 350, no. 160.

a) Of the central portion of the principal scene it is possible to distinguish the (headless) figure of a goddess, standing behind a single-legged table and flanked by two supporting horsemen, of whom only the lower parts are preserved. Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is a male figure lying on his back with knees raised and head turned towards the viewer.

b) In the lower register may be identified, from left to right: a bird (cock?), the head of a ram over a crater, and a scene of *occultatio,* of which one may discern a standing male figure in profile, with arms outstretched towards the right, and another figure kneeling, full face.

NOVAE: Steaklen
(distr. Šištov, Bulgaria)

83. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula,* with three broken *ansae* at the upper angles. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.072 × 0.057 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei,* 1907, p. 145, no. 202, fig. 121; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1911, p. 424, no. 93; 1912, p. 334; Kazarow, *ARW,* 1912, p. 154, pl. I, 1; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie,* 1913, p. 42, pl. VII, 3; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre,* p. 28, pl. III, 5; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 38, 108, no. 25, fig. 36; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 317, no. 46.

a) Within the apex is an eagle with a crown in its beak, flanked by two stars and on the left a dagger, with possibly a second on the right. Beneath the eagle stand the busts of Luna, on the right, with the crescent moon upon her brow, and on the left Sol, with seven-rayed crown and whip. Between them a serpent rears, and another lies to the right of Luna, while next to Sol there is a lamp.

b) The central field is filled by the main group. In the middle is a woman dressed in a chiton, who has before her a three-legged table with a fish on it and is flanked by two horsemen dressed in tunic and flying cloak, but with their heads bare. The right-hand horseman is crowned by a small Victory and followed by a woman who holds her hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis); his companion on the left clasps a cup to his chest and has behind him a small female figure brandishing a spear. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground.

c) At the bottom there are visible: on the left a lion, in the middle a cantharos, an altar, a cock, and on the right a ram.

84. Fragment from the bottom edge of a marble tablet. Šištov Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.095 × 0.095 × 0.017 m.

Bibl. Škorpil, *Materiali di Aboba-Pliska,* pl. CIII, 15; Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei,* 1907, p. 149, no. 20; Kazarow, *BIAB,* I (1921-22), p. 144, fig. 104; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 317, no. 47; Majewski, *ArchSofia,* XII (1961), p. 151, no. 10, fig. 122.

A man in tunic and Phrygian cap kneels behind an object shaped like a saddle (a ram's skin) held at the level of his chest by two men, of whom only fragments of the hands and legs survive.

Liublen
(distr. Popovo, Bulgaria)

85. Lower portion of a round topped (?) marble relief. Plovdiv Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.115 × 0.140 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *BIAB*, I (1921-22), p. 145; Kazarow, *ABMP*, 1923, pp. 197, 206, no. 1, fig. 1; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 318, no. 49.

a) Of the principal field there survive only the lower parts of two supporting horsemen and between them the body of a woman (the head is missing), with in front of her a three-legged table bearing a fish. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground, the one under the left-hand horse being attacked by a lion.

b) In the bottom register may be distinguished: a ram beside an altar, and behind, to the right, a bird (?), a vessel (?) and another figure, scarcely recognisable.

Ezerče
(distr. Razgrad, Bulgaria)

86. Slightly oval marble roundel, with the upper edge a little damaged, discovered in 1937 in the centre of the village where there were several tumuli. Razgrad Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.083 × 0.070 × 0.005 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *AA*, 1938, col. 196, no. 2, fig. 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 344, no. 153.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a goddess standing behind a single-legged table upon which is an unidentifiable object (a fish?), while above her head appear the busts of Sol and Luna. To right and left of the goddess there advance at a gallop two horsemen with short tunics and Phrygian caps, who raise their arms to strike two prostrate men, scarcely visible beneath the horses' hooves, the left-hand one of whom has the shape of a fish (?).

b) In the bottom register there are visible, from left to right: a bird (cock?), the head of a ram (?), an altar with a fish, a block in the shape of a column (?), and a quadruped (lion?) fleeing to the right. Above these are two confronted serpents stretching across the entire field.

Ahar Keui-Gabarniza
(distr. Provadia, Bulgaria)

87. Fragmentary marble group. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.300 × 0.420 × 0.060 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1905, p. 9, no. 72; Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei*, 1907, p. 141, no. 198, fig. 117; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 155, pl. I, 3; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 425; IV, pl. 112; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 31, pl. V, 1; Škorpil, *Antichità del Mar Nero*, II, p. 86, no. 184, fig. 112; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 316, no. 45.

The only element preserved almost complete is the horseman on the left, bearded and dressed in tunic, flying cloak (broken) and Phrygian cap. He raises his right hand to strike a youth, dressed also in a tunic, who lies prostrate upon the ground, face downwards, with his hands beneath his head, and is attacked by a lion. The bridle of the horse is clearly shown. In the centre is a three-legged table (two of its legs are broken) upon which stand a fish and a cantharos, and behind the table is visible the torso of a woman (the head missing), dressed in a chiton and with a veil over her hair, who originally held her hand beneath the muzzles of the horses. Of the right-hand portion of the sculpture there remains only a youth, prostrate upon the ground and similar to the first. Between their heads is roughly carved that of a ram.

Rilzi

(distr. Tolbuchin, Bulgaria)

88. Rectangular marble tablet, with the top right-hand corner missing, discovered in 1947. Plovdiv Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.095 × 0.010 m.

Bibl. Zontschew, *ÖJh*, 1952, Beibl., col. 111, fig. 29; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 344, no. 152.

a) In the top register, the full face bust of Luna on the left is followed by a second bust, badly preserved, which formed part of the triad group.

b) In the centre of the principall field is a goddess with her hands extended beneath the muzzles of two horses, and in front of her a three-legged table with a fish on it. The two supporting horsemen approach the goddess slowly, and beneath the hooves of each of their horses lies a man sprawling upon the ground.

c) In the bottom register are visible, from left to right: three quadrupeds running one after the other to the right (the bull, the lion and the ram?), a three-legged table with a fish, and a person stretching out his hands towards it.

DVROSTORVM: Silistra (Bulgaria)

89. Fragment of a stone relief. Russe Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.075 × 0.100 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Kazarow, *BIAB*, I (1921-22), p. 145, no. 3; Kazarow, *Godišnik-Sofia* V, p. 149, no. 2, fig. 64; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 318, no. 48.

All that survives is a single man prostrate upon the ground with his arms beneath his head, and, visible above him, the right hind leg of a horse and the foot of a horseman. Below the figure is a blank area, roughly dressed.

ZALDAPA: Abrit (distr. Tolbuchin, Bulgaria)

90. Rectangular marble tablet, broken in two. Varna Museum (Bulgaria). (The piece will be fully published by G. Tontcheva).

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 343, no. 150.

A single horseman, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, rides to the right; beneath the horse's hooves is a draped (male) figure lying on his left side, and between its forelegs is the head of a ram. In front of the horseman is a single-legged table with a fish on it, and behind the table the bust of a goddess. On the right of the scene is a tree entwined by the coils of a serpent.

BIZONE: Cavarna (Bulgaria)

91. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a round topped marble tablet. Varna Museum (Bulgaria). Measurements: 0.130 × 0.095 × 0.010 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 344, no. 151; Mirtchev, Tontcheva and Dimitrov, *BSA V*, 1962, p. 48, fig. 34.

Only the right-hand horseman survives, dressed in short tunic, cloak and Phrygian cap and with his head turned full face. Behind his horse is an attendant in similar costume, and beneath the horse's hooves a man prostrate upon the ground; in front of him are remains of an altar (?).

ODESSVS: Varna
(Bulgaria)

92. Fragment from the top left-hand corner of a rectangular marble tablet, discovered on the Varna-Balcic road at a distance of 5 km. from the ancient town. Formerly in Varna Museum, but now lost. Measurements: 0.065 × 0.080 × 0.018 m.

Bibl. Škorpil, *Antichità del Mar Nero*, II, no. 14, fig. 10; Kazarow, *ÖJh*, 1929, p. 130, no. 2, fig. 48; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 318, no. 50.

At the top are preserved three busts: in the corner that of a youth (Sol), and in the centre one of a bearded man and another of a woman (belonging to a triad). Between the youth and the other two there is the fragment of a rearing serpent. Of the left-hand horseman, dressed in Phrygian costume, only the upper part of the body survives; in front of him, to the right, is the head of a woman with luxuriant hair.

TOMI: Constanţa
(Rumania)

93. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a marble relief. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.070 × 0.105 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 319, no. 51; Tudor, *AnDobr*, 1936, p. 51, no. 2.

There remain only the legs of a horse with enormous hooves, between which is a naked man, lying on the ground with the upper part of his body raised and supported on his left arm. Also visible are a small part of the right foot of the horseman and traces of feminine drapery along the broken edge.

94. Lower portion of a rectangular (?) marble tablet, from the collection of M. C. Soutzo and at one time in that of the Rumanian Academy. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.078 × 0.115 × 0.017 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 319, no. 52; Tudor, *AnDobr*, 1936, p. 51, no. 1.

In the centre stands a woman in a long draped garment with in front of her a three-legged table. At her sides are two supporting horsemen dressed in tunics (their heads missing) who trample beneath their horses' hooves two men prostrate upon the ground; the one on the left raises his right hand to strike. The horses have large ears (asses ?).

95. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a marble tablet. Ploiești Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.060 × 0.065 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 342, no. 148.

a) Of the principal field there survive only traces of the foot of a man on the left, prostrate beneath the horse's hooves.

b) In the bottom register are seen, from left to right: a cock in profile facing right above the head of a ram (?), a standing female figure with right hand held to mouth (Nemesis), and a person, also standing, with his right arm extended horizontally in front of another, of whom only the head, full face, and part of the bust are preserved (the scene of *occultatio*).

96. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a marble tablet, discovered in 1961 in Mihai Viteazu Street, Constanța, in the foundations of building F, at a depth of 2 m. 'Vasile Pârvan' Archaeological Museum, Constanța (Rumania) (Inv. no. 6481). Measurements: 0.125 × 0.100 × 0.023 m.

Bibl. Unpublished.

a) Of the principal field there is preserved on the left the bust of a man with a long beard, moustache and flowing hair, and dressed in a heavy garment and Phrygian cap. Of the bust which stood in the centre only the bottom left-hand corner is preserved, while in front of it there is also visible the tail of a fish. From what remains it is clear that there was originally a triad of busts (the goddess and the two Rider-Gods) similar to those found on nos. 98, 102, 103.

b) In the corner of the bottom register is the head of a ram in profile facing right, and next to it a three-legged table placed beneath the fish of the scene above.

Castelu
(distr. Constanţa, Rumania)

97. Rectangular marble tablet, with the bottom left-hand corner missing, found in 1952. Bucarest Museum. Measurements: 0.130 × 0.195 × 0.010 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 340, no. 145.

The relief is framed by a plain border, wider at the base, and preserves traces of painting.

In the centre is shown a standing goddess with a long dress held at the waist with a girdle, and a heavy veil on her head. She holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses, and has in front of her a three-legged table upon which lies a fish, in profile facing left. To the right of the table there is visible an eagle about to take wing and with its talons on the head of a ram. Behind the goddess are two spears, point uppermost. The supporting horsemen approach slowly; each wears short tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and is crowned by a Victory in the top corner of the slab. The head of the left-hand horseman is in profile, and that of his companion on the right full face. Beneath the horses' hooves are visible some formless outlines which indicate the two men prostrate upon the ground, while under the raised foreleg of the left-hand horse is an indistinct object resembling the head of an animal with open mouth (lion ?). The busts of the celestial divinities appear, one in front of the head of the right-hand horseman, the other behind that of the one on the left.

Corbu de Jos
(distr. Constanţa, Rumania)

98. Roughly rectangular relief of dark grey marble. 'Vasile Pârvan' Archaeological Museum, Constanţa (Rumania) (Inv. no. 30.104). Measurements: 0.220 × 0.280 × 0.080 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 340, no. 146; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 241.

Before being carved the slab must have been used for some other purpose, as is shown by the curious outline of the left side. The worked face has the remains of a border, slightly curved at the top and wider at the base. The triad here represented (*cf.* nos. 102, 103) also appears in this form (similar disposition, dress and physical characteristics) on a series of reliefs of the Danubian Rider-Gods with more elaborate representations (nos. 3, 19, 50, 92, 99, 147, 149, 152, 182).

The representation consists of three busts, a female one in the centre and two male ones of identical appearance at the sides. The female bust is placed on a higher level in relation to the two male ones, and the top of her head is slightly damaged. The goddess is dressed in a garment with V-shaped collar and three vertical pleats on the breast, and in front of her is a vessel with two handles, standing upon a base. The two male figures wear Phrygian caps, tunics with vertical pleats and V-shaped collars, and have beards, moustaches and flowing hair. In front of each is a cup with a tall foot.

Barboşi
(distr. Galaţi, Rumania)

99. Marble tablet, with the bottom left-hand corner broken, discovered recently in the civil settlement. (Information from I. Dragomir, Director of Galaţi Museum). Galaţi Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.185 × 0.160 × 0.017 m.

Bibl. Dragomir, *Danubius*, I (1967), p. 185, fig. 10,2.

Before being carved the slab must have served some decorative purpose; it now has the form of an *aedicula*.

a) In the middle of the triangular pediment of the *aedicula* are disposed the busts of a triad consisting of a woman dressed in a mantle and, at her sides, two men wearing Phrygian caps. Above these stands an eagle with wings spread, and flanking the triad are the busts of Sol, on the left, and Luna, on the right.

b) The centre of the principal field is occupied by a woman with a long dress who holds her hands beneath the muzzles of two supporting horses whose riders are dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap. In front of the woman stands a three-legged table with a fish (?) on it, and beneath the hooves of the horses are two men prostrate face downwards upon the ground, with a ram's head near the head of the right-hand one. Each of the horsemen is followed by a woman dressed like the one in the centre and holding one hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis).

MOESIA INFERIOR—exact provenance unknown

100. Fragment from the bottom of a marble relief, bought in 1880 by Laigue the French Consul at Galați. Present whereabouts unknown. Measurements: 0.092 × 0.184 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Cumont, *BATH*, 1896, p. 11, pl. III; Cumont, *MMM*, II, p. 526, no. 328 *bis*, fig. 493; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 29, 104; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 319, no. 53.

a) Of the principal field all that is preserved is, on the right, a man with tunic and Phrygian cap, prostrate upon the ground, with a huge horse's hoof behind his feet, and at the break (originally the centre) the remains of a three-legged table with a vessel (?) beneath it.

b) In the middle of the bottom register as it survives is a group of three men, two of whom hold a mysterious object (the skin of a ram) in front of a third, in the background between them; the two are dressed in tunic, *bracae*, and Phrygian cap, and have daggers in their belts. To the right of this group are a ram and a bull, while on the other side stands a woman, dressed in a draped garment, who holds her right hand to her mouth (Nemesis) and observes the mysteries. Behind the woman stands a man wearing a cloak and with a lion's mask on his head, who is armed with a club, held in his right hand and resting on the ground. At his feet is a crater towards which rears a serpent of which little is preserved.

101. Fragment from the centre of a very weathered marble relief, from the collection of Dr. Gh. Severeanu. Bucarest City Museum. (Inv. no. 6273/1949 and 444/1957). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.110 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 343, no. 149; Tudor, *Apulum*, V (1965), p. 564, no. 2, fig. 2.

Of the principal scene there is preserved the goddess, wearing a long dress tied with a girdle and with a *polos* on her head, in front of whom is a *mensa Delphica* with a fish. The goddess holds her hands beneath the fragmentary muzzles of two horses standing at her sides, and her head is flanked by two busts, on the left that of Sol, with *balteus*, and on the right Luna.

On the reverse of the fragment is scratched an inscription consisting of 7 letters about 1 cm. high which make no sense: MONTHΔΠ

102. Plaster cast from a clay mould, now lost, The cast is in Bucarest Museum and it is not known when or from what it was taken. Measurements: 0.124 × 0.107 × 0.012 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 342, no. 147.

The plaque is rectangular with a border all round and wider at the base. The relief is similar in composition to nos. 98, 103, and the same triad is also found in this form on more elaborate respresentations of the Danubian Rider-Gods (nos. 3, 19, 50, 92, 99, 147, 149, 152, 182).

Three heads are attached to busts, the drapery of which is indicated by rough lines forming geometric shapes. In the centre is the head of the goddess, her hair thickly curled, with on either side two male heads identical in appearance. They have long bearded faces and wear the usual Phrygian cap, the border of which is confused with the locks of hair falling to their shoulders.

103. Round topped marble tablet, formerly in the collection of the sculptor Emil Becker. Ploieşti Museum (Rumania) (Inv. no. 972/33). Measurements: 0.095 × 0.075 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. V (1961), p. 341, no. 182.

The relief is carved on a tablet with a rounded upper edge which, it is clear from the back, had previously served another purpose. The composition is similar to that of two other pieces found in Dobrogea (nos. 98, 102), and the same triad also occurs on more elaborate representations (nos. 3, 19, 50, 92, 99, 147, 149, 152, 182).

In the centre is the goddess, with thickly curled hair in which there seem to be the points of the crescent moon (?). She is flanked by the two Rider-Gods, bearded and with Phrygian caps, and in front of each is a single-legged table, the three being joined at the top to give the appearance of a yoke.

IV. THRACIA

Belčin
(distr. Samokov, Bulgaria)

104. Round topped terracotta plaque, very weathered. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.163 × 0.153 × 0.015 m.

> *Bibl.* Dobrusky, *Izvestia Muzei*, 1907, p. 143, no. 199, fig. 118; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 422, no. 90; 1912, p. 333; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 155, pl. I, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 16, 98, no. 9, fig. 13; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 320, no. 54.

a) In the principal field, placed like supporters, are two horsemen dressed in tunic (?) and flying cloak, with between them a woman, in front of whom is a three-legged table with three objects on it (loaves? fruits?). The left-hand horseman brandishes a *draco* in his right hand, while his companion grasps the bridle of his horse. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground, the one on the left apparently being savaged by a lion, and behind each horseman, scarcely visible, is an attendant. Above the head of the woman who stands in the middle are three busts.

b) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a crater or altar, a quadruped (lion? ram?) running towards it, and other indistinct objects.

GERMANIA: Sapaneva Bania
(distr. Stanke Dimitrov, Bulgaria)

105. Major portion of a marble roundel, with the circumference damaged. Sofia Museum. Measurements: 0.057 × 0.057 × 0.005 m.

> *Bibl.* Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1912, p. 335, no. 94; Kazarow, *ARW*, 1912, p. 158, pl. I, 7; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 19, 99; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 321, no. 55.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a woman with a species of cap (?) on her head, and in front of her a three-legged table with a fish. Of the two supporting horsemen, the right-hand one is better preserved; he is dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and raises his arm to strike. Beneath the horses' hooves are two men prostrate upon the ground, while above their heads are the lower parts of two busts, Sol and Luna.

b) In what remains of the bottom register only part of a serpent is recognisable.

V. DALMATIA

SALONAE: Split
(Jugoslavia)

106. Rectangular marble tablet, with the bottom right-hand corner missing, discovered in 1897. Split Museum (Jugoslavia) (Inv. no. D 215). Measurements: 0.110 × 0.108 × 0.010 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 299, no. 1, pl. XIX, 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 352, no. 166.

The slab has a plain border all round and the registers are also divided by plain bands.

a) The top register contains, from left to right: a bird in profile facing right, the bust of Sol, an eagle with wings spread between two serpents rearing their heads towards it, and the bust of Luna.

b) On the extreme left of the principal field is a small plain column, and next to it a standing female figure in profile facing right; she wears a long dress, has a veil on her head, and holds her right hand to her mouth (Nemesis). In front of her a single horseman with Phrygian cap gallops to the right, with a short weapon (club? axe?) raised in his right hand and the reins of the horse in his left; a male figure lies prostrate beneath the horse's hooves with his head turned towards the viewer. On the right stands a goddess who feeds the horse from the fold of her garment, and behind her is a standing male figure with an indistinct object in his hand.

c) In the bottom register are ranged, from left to right: three large craters, above the first of which a loaf is visible, while above the other two are three lamps; then follows a three-legged table upon which rests a fish, and at the broken edge there is also visible a round object.

107. Part of the upper portion of a rectangular marble tablet, broken round the edges. Split Museum (Jugoslavia) (Inv. no. D 73). Measurements: 0.098 × 0.096 × 0.017 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 300, no. 2, pl. XIX, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 353, no. 167.

a) In the top register are the remains of a bust (Sol? Luna?) and two serpents rearing their heads towards an egg (or vessel?).

b) In the centre of the principal field is a single horseman, dressed in short tunic and flying cloak, who gallops to the right, his head facing the viewer and his right hand raised to strike a man prostrate beneath his horse's hooves. Behind him an attendant, similarly dressed, clings to the horse's tail, while in front stands a goddess with her head turned full face and holding her hands under the horse's muzzle. To the right of her there is just visible the head of a male figure.

108. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a marble tablet. Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.070 × 0.083 × 0.016 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 300, no. 3, pl. XX, 3; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 354, no. 168.

a) In what was the centre of the top register is a cantharos with two serpents reaching towards its mouth, and in the right-hand corner a bust of Sol or Luna, with head turned to the left.

b) Of the principal field there survives only the right-hand corner in which three heads are visible: a woman, a man with a beard, and a youth with Phrygian cap.

109. Fragment from the upper left-hand edge of a marble tablet. Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.077 × 0.053 × 0.016 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 300, no. 4, pl. XX, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV, (1960), p. 354, no. 169.

a) Of the top register only the remains of a bust are preserved (Sol? Luna?).

b) The little that survives of the principal field shows the heads and shoulders of two individuals, seen full face, who probably followed the left-hand horseman.

110. Fragment from the right-hand side of a stone tablet. Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.080 × 0.086 × 0.023 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana,* p. 300, no. 5, pl. XX, 5; Tudor, *Dacia,* N.S. IV (1960), p. 354, no. 170.

a) In the upper register it is possible to distinguish a vessel with a handle at each side (cantharos ?), and the lower part of a bust (Sol ? Luna ?).

b) Of the principal field there are preserved, from left to right: the head of a horseman with Phrygian cap who raises a weapon in his left hand to strike someone upon the ground, the head of a female figure with hand held to mouth (Nemesis), and the upper part of a male figure with Phrygian cap.

111. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a marble relief. Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.067 × 0.082 × 0.015 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana,* p. 301, no. 6, pl. XX, 4; Tudor, *Dacia,* N.S. IV (1960), p. 354, no. 171.

The body of a ram with its head cut off is suspended from a tree, its blood running into a cantharos placed on the ground. A male figure (the head missing) stands to the right of the tree and skins the animal. Behind him may be seen a ram's head facing left, and above it a rhomboidal object with horizontal lines (a gridiron ? a spiral column ?).

112. Upper portion of a round topped marble tablet, discovered in 1926. Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.053 × 0.097 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana,* p. 302, no. 7, pl. XX, 1; Tudor *Dacia,* N.S. IV (1960), p. 355, no. 172.

a) In the corners of the top register are two indeterminate objects (serpents ?), and in the centre a bird (eagle ?) about to take flight, flanked by the busts of Sol and Luna.

b) In the principal field two horsemen, one with his arm raised in the act of striking, the other holding the reins of his horse, approach the goddess who stands between them in the centre and feeds the horses. Behind the left-hand horseman stands a female figure (Nemesis), while behind the one on the right may be distinguished two attendants: a man with Phrygian cap, armed with a club (?), and a woman, both seen full face.

AEQVVM: Čitluk
(distr. Knin, Dalmatia, Jugoslavia)

113. Rectangular marble tablet, with slightly curved top edge, discovered in 1882. Museum of the Franciscan Church, Sinj (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.192 × 0.160 × 0.013 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 148, fig. 135; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 424; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 33, 106, no. 20, fig. 28; Saxl, *Mithras*, p. 36, pl. 21, no. 113; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 338, no. 109; Will, *Rel. cult.*, p. 315, fig. 63.

a) In the corners of the top register, the upper edge of which is slightly curved, are two busts (Sol and Luna); in the middle is a crater into which two serpents put their heads, with above it a small rectangular object (cover?), and at the sides two stars.

b) In the centre of the principal field is a standing woman with a two-piece draped dress and girdle, who holds the bridles of two supporting horses, both with saddles, their riders dressed in tunic and flying cloak. Each one tramples a man prostrate face downwards upon the ground with head raised and resting on his elbows, and each is followed by an attendant. Beside the heads of the latter are two stars, while two crescent moons flank that of the woman.

c) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a cock, three rings (loaves?) with above them the head of a ram, a crude three-legged table bearing a fish with three lamps above it, and a second three-legged table with another ram's head upon it.

DELMINIVM: Durno
(Jugoslavia)

114. Rectangular stone tablet, discovered in 1924 in the neighbourhood of Tomislavgrad (Zupanjka). Split Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.108 × 0.140 × 0.008 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 302, no. 8, pl. XXI, 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 355, no. 173.

The representation is roughly carved and was completed by painting in a single blackish colour.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a goddess, enthroned upon a seat the sides of which are visible beneath the horses' necks. She is dressed in a long garment and has on her lap a circular receptacle from which the horses feed. The supporting horsemen are bareheaded youths dressed in tunics with deep pleats. They advance slowly towards the goddess, holding the reins in their hands, and beneath the hooves of their horses appear two men prostrate upon the ground. Behind the left-hand horseman stands an attendant, shown full face.

b) In the centre of the bottom register is a three-legged table with concave top, on which are three loaves. To the left are a fish and a bird (cock?) facing towards it, and on the other side a crater with two handles and two feet, and below it a ram moving slowly towards the table.

BIGESTE: Humac
(distr. Ljubuški, Jugoslavia)

115. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, discovered in 1920. Split Museum (Jugoslavia) (Inv. no. H 4975). Measurements: 0.087 × 0.077 × 0.002 m.; weight 107 gr.

Bibl. Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana*, p. 302, no. 9, pl. XXI, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 356, no. 174.

The plaque is identical with one discovered at *SIRMIVM* (no. 125), but though preserved entire is more corroded and adds nothing new.

See no. 125.

Halapić
(distr. Glamoć, Dalmatia, Jugoslavia)

116. Rectangular lead plaque, slightly damaged, identical with nos. 30, 54, 67, 127-129, 167. Sarajevo Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Nowotny, *Glasnik BH*, 1890, p. 98; 1894, p. 201; Nowotny, *WMBH*, 1896, p. 296; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 350, no. 53; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 44, 112; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 329, no. 74; Campbell, *Mithraic Iconography and Ideology*, p. 331, fig. 23.

See no. 127.

Han Compagnie-Vitez
(Dalmatia, Jugoslavia)

117. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186, discovered in 1900. Sarajevo Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Patsch, *Glasnik BH*, 1902, p. 15; Patsch, *WMBH*, 1904, p. 230, fig. 106; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 426; III, pl. XXXII, 2; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 332, no. 92.

See no. 133.

VI. PANNONIA INFERIOR

Visegrád
(distr. Pest, Hungary)

118. Broken lower portion of a marble roundel, discovered in the Roman camp. Visegrád Museum (Hungary). Measurements: 0.160 m. diameter, 0.040-0.050 m. thick.

Bibl. Soproni, *AÉrt*, 1954, p. 50, pl. VIII, 4; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 356, no. 175; Soproni, *Rómaiak Visegrádon*, p. 13, fig. 4.

a) The principal field, marked off below by a thick line, is bounded at the sides by two plain columns. In the centre is a goddess with a veil on her head, standing behind a *mensa Delphica* of which only one leg is visible, and towards her gallop two horsemen with short tunics and Phrygian caps. The one on the right (the only one preserved intact) raises his left hand to strike a man prostrate beneath his horse's hooves and with his right salutes the goddess; the fallen man lies with his knees raised and is attacked by a quadruped (lion? dog?) of which only the head and a forepaw are distinguishable. The man prostrate beneath the left-hand horse is stretched out horizontally upon the ground and is probably also being attacked by a quadruped.

b) In the bottom register there may be seen, from left to right: a cock in profile facing left and perched on a block, a male figure in profile facing right, holding the head of a ram by its horns, a person (Nemesis?) advancing towards the scene of *occultatio*, in which two standing male figures, one facing the other, hold a piece of cloth in front of a third, seated in the background between them, and lastly a recumbent quadruped facing left (lion?) with a crater below.

Kápolna (?)
(distr. Heves, Hungary)

119. Marble roundel, discovered in 1835. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.062 × 0.060 × 0.007 m.

Bibl. Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 20, pl. XI, 17; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 335, no. 32; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 18, 99, no. 11, fig. 15; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 326, no. 67.

a) In the principal field are the busts of Sol and Luna, and below them two horsemen, placed like supporters on either side of a woman in front of whom is a table with a fish on it. The horsemen, bearded and with Phrygian caps, raise an arm to strike two men prostrate upon the ground beneath their horses' hooves.

b) In the bottom register are several indistinct objects: in the centre a woman, with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and on the right a quadruped; also a cock (?) and a three-legged table (?).

AQVINCVM: Óbud
(Budapest III, Hungary)

120. Lead roundel, discovered in 1896 in a colonnade which formed part of a gymnasium. Aquincum Museum (Hungary). Measurements: 0.080 m. diameter.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 353, no. 59; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 10, fig. 5; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 47, 114, no. 34, fig. 46; Kuzsinszky, *Aquincum*, p. 115, fig. 58; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 336, no. 104.

The representations are framed by two cabled borders, the inner one terminating above in two serpents' heads facing one another, between which are two stars.

a) At the top, in the centre, is a standing woman dressed in chiton and himation, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). She is flanked on the right by Sol, with radiate crown, and on the left by Luna, with the crescent moon upon her brow. Behind Sol is a ram's head, and behind Luna a cock, while beneath the feet of the woman is a star.

b) In the middle of the principal field are traces of the woman usually shown, but the execution is inadequate. At the sides are two supporting horsemen dressed in tunics, the one on the right having also a Phyrgian cap. The one on the left brandishes a spear (?) with which he strikes a man on hands and knees beneath the horse's hooves, while the other stretches out his arms towards the centre, a second man lying prostrate with arms outstretched beneath his horse. Behind the left-hand horseman are a fish and a candelabrum with a lamp upon it, and behind the other a tripod, a vessel (amphora) and a raven.

c) At the bottom are, from left to right: a lion, three rings (loaves?), a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree, a star, and a ram.

Salaško
(distr. Maćvan, Jugoslavia)

121. Lead roundel, identical with the preceding. Present whereabouts unknown.

Bibl. Darnay, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 319; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1911, p. 419, no. 88; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 337, no. 105.

See no. 120.

INTERCISA: Dunaujvaros
(distr. Fejér, Hungary)

122. Part of the lower portion of a marble tablet, discovered in 1903. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.120 × 0.130 × 0.012 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 331, no. 26; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1903, p. 33; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 31, 105, no. 18, fig. 26; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 327, no. 70; Erdélyi and Fülep, *Intercisa*, I, p. 331, no. 400, pl. XC, 3.

a) Of the principal field there is preserved, in the centre, the torso of a woman (the head broken off), who has before her a three-legged table with a fish upon it. At her sides are two supporting horsemen, dressed in tunic and flying cloak, who raise their arms to strike two men prostrate upon the ground beneath their horses' hooves, the one under the left-hand horse being attacked also by a lion. The horses have bridles and a kind of saddle, and the background between their legs is cut away.

b) The bottom register has, in the middle, two men standing facing one another with arms outstretched, between whom the head of a third person is visible in the background (the scene of *occultatio*). To the left of this group are a fragment of a small spiral column with four turns, a crater and a cock (?), while to the right there survive only the hind quarters of a quadruped.

123. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186, discovered in 1897. Budapest Museum.

> *Bibl.* Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 343, no. 43; 1912, p. 342; Ziehen, *AA,* 1904, col. 11, fig. 1; Dölger, *IXΘYC,* II, p. 426; IV, pl. 115,1; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 44, 112, no. 31, fig. 43; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 331, no. 88; *Magyar Nemzeti Museum,* 1938, p. 87, fig. 87; Fitz, *Intercisa,* II, pp. 385, 396, no. 37, pl. LXXV, 3.

See no. 133.

Magyar Egres
(distr. Somogy, Hungary)

124. Rectangular lead plaque, broken into three pieces, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186. Kaposvár Museum (Hungary).

> *Bibl.* Melhárd, *A Somogy. Evkönyve,* 1879-80, p. 31; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 345, no. 44; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 45, 112; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 332, no. 89.

See no. 133.

SIRMIVM: Stremska Mitrovića
(distr. Stremska Mitrovića, Jugoslavia)

125. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula,* with one corner damaged, discovered in 1905. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.096 × 0.080 × 0.003 m.

> *Bibl.* Hoffiller, *Vjesnik,* 1905, p. 197; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre,* p. 27, pl. III, 2; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 334, no. 99; Abramić, *Serta Hoffilleriana,* pl. XXI, 3; Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz,* 1958, pl. 43, 1.

The plaque has a curved pediment and two acroteria at the corners (the left one missing). The figures are framed within two borders, one square the other circular, the first of which is cabled and the second a double ring terminating above in two serpents' heads. The piece is identical with one discovered at *BIGESTE* (no. 115), but in a much better state of preservation.

a) In the arc of the pediment is a fish flanked by four stars grouped in pairs, while in the corners of the outer square are four busts, those at the bottom bearded (Winds or Seasons).

b) Within the circle at the top are the busts of Sol, on the left, with radiate crown, and Luna, with the crescent moon upon her head, and between them a woman standing on a pedestal and with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Behind Luna is an oenochoe, and behind Sol a three-legged table with three objects on it, two of them beakers and the third round (a loaf? a fruit?). Near the oenochoe is an indistinct object (a ram's head?).

c) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman making a pouch with her dress and flanked by two horsemen dressed in tunic, flying cloak and perhaps also Phrygian cap. They are armed with spears slung on their backs and salute the woman, while beneath the hooves of their horses are two men prostrate upon the ground. Behind the left-hand horseman is an attendant armed with a club (?), and behind the other four rings (loaves?) and a lamp (?).

d) At the bottom are represented: a cock, a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree, a candelabrum, and an indistinct object.

126. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, with two corners missing, discovered in 1905. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.083 × 0.074 × 0.003 m.

> *Bibl.* Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 118; Hoffiller, *AÉrt*, 1906, p. 44, no. 79; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, p. 43, pl. VII, 4; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 28, pl. III, 3; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 45, 112, no. 32, fig. 44; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 335, no. 100; Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, 1958, pl. 43, 2.

The plaque had a curved pediment and two acroteria at the corners (both missing). The figures are framed within two cabled borders, the outer, square, enclosing another circular and terminating above in two serpent's heads.

a) In the arc of the pediment is a fish flanked by four stars grouped in pairs. In the surviving corners of the outer square are two busts, bearded and crowned (Winds or Seasons).

b) Within the circle at the top are the busts of Sol, on the left, with seven-rayed crown, and Luna, with the crescent moon upon her brow, while between them on a pedestal stands a woman with her right hand in front of her mouth and the other on her hip (Nemesis). Behind Sol is visible a three-legged table with three objects on it, and behind the bust of Luna a lion with its forepaws resting upon a vessel.

c) The principal field has in the centre a woman, standing on a pedestal, flanked by two horsemen dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, each of whom carries a spear on his back, while beneath their horses' hooves are two men prostrate face downwards upon the ground. The left-hand horseman is followed by a man who raises his hand in salute, the other by a cock above two bases, with a raven below.

d) At the bottom are shown, from left to right: a badly preserved animal, a cantharos, a cup, a candelabrum placed on a pedestal, a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree, and three rings (loaves?).

127. Rectangular lead plaque. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.077 × 0.074 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 27, pl. II, 4; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1935, p. 64, no. 13, fig. 5; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 328, no. 71.

The representations are bounded by two plain columns with Corinthian capitals supporting an arch composed of a beaded moulding and a band of ovoid elements.

a) Outside the niche thus formed, in the top corners, are two serpents.

b) Below the vault of the niche is Sol in his *quadriga*, dressed in tunic and flying cloak and with a seven-rayed crown; with his right hand he salutes the world, while in his left he holds up a globe and a whip.

c) The principal register has, in the centre, a woman dressed in chiton and himation, who makes a pouch in front of her with a piece of cloth; her hairstyle is characteristic of the first half of the 3rd century A.D. At her sides, like supporters, stand two youthful horsemen dressed in tunic and flying cloak and with their heads bare, who with one hand salute her. In front of each, and near the goddess' head, is a star, while beneath the horses' hooves are, on the left, a man prostrate upon his back and on the right a fish. The left-hand horseman is attended by a soldier armed with cuirass, helmet, shield and spear, and the other by a woman similar to the one in the middle, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis).

d) In the middle of the next register are three clean-shaven men seated around a table with a fish upon it, towards which they all stretch out their hands. On the right are two naked youths, the first of whom turns towards the second and takes his hand, inviting him to the banquet with a gesture of his right arm. On the left is a tree from which hangs a ram without a head; a man dressed only in an apron skins the animal, and behind the tree stands a person dressed in a tunic and with a ram's mask on his head.

e) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a three-legged table with a fish, a cantharos flanked by a serpent and a lion both rearing towards it, and a cock, while above the serpent and the lion are two mysterious objects shaped like hearts (rams' heads?).

128. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with the preceding, found in 1809. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Haliczky, *Tudom. Gyüjtem.*, III (1818), p. 64; *Cimeliotheca Mus. Hungar.*, p. 134, no. 5; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 336, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 11, pl. VII, 9; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 348, no. 52; 1912, p. 344; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 27; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 192; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, I, p. 147, fig. 8; II, p. 426; IV, pl. 114, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 43, 112, no. 30, fig. 42; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 329, no. 72.

See no. 127.

LVGIO-FLORENTIA: Dunaszekcsö (distr. Baranya, Hungary)

129. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 30, 54, 67, 116, 127, 128, 167, formerly in the collection of Joseph Fleissig. Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest.

Bibl. Oroszlán, *DolgSzeged*, 1943, p. 155, pl. LI, 2; *cf.* also Oroszlán and Dobrovits, *Antik kiállitás. Vezetö*, p. 36, pl. 46, 18; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 357, no. 176.

See no. 127.

130. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 131, 133, 164-166, 186. Pečs Museum (Hungary).

Bibl. Fejes, *A Pečs Baranyai Muséum*, pp. 70-72; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 332, no. 90.

See no. 133.

AD MILITARE: Batina (Jugoslavia)

131. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 133, 164-166, 186. Collection of Dr. Imre Frey of Zombor (Hungary).

Bibl. Oroszlán, *DolgSzeged*, 1943, p. 154, pl. LI, 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 357, no. 177.

See no. 133.

TEVTOBVRGIVM: Dalj (distr. Osijek, Jugosalvia)

132. Rectangular lead plaque, discovered in 1932. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.094 × 0.076 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1935, p. 64, no. 12, fig. 4; Tudor *ED*, VII, p. 329, no. 76; Will, *Rel. cult.*, p. 317, fig. 46; Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, pl. 42, 2; Wenzel, *JWCI*, XXIV (1961), p. 91, pl. 13, d.

The representations are bounded by two plain columns with Corinthian capitals supporting an arch composed of a band of ovoid elements between two beaded mouldings.

a) Outside the niche, in the top corners, are two serpents.

b) Below the vault is Sol in his *quadriga*, dressed in tunic and flying cloak and with a seven-rayed crown; with his right hand he salutes the world, while in his left he holds up a globe and a whip. The deity is flanked by two large stars with eight rays. Of the chariot there is visible only the upper part formed by two crossed beams above which are the reins; the two inner horses have their heads turned back towards the centre, while the others are in profile, facing outwards.

c) The principal register has, in the centre, a woman dressed in chiton and himation and with large earrings, who makes a pouch in front of her with a strip of cloth, the ends of which hang downwards.

The two supporting horsemen are dressed in tunic and flying cloak, the one on the right being bare headed while the other wears the Phrygian cap, and each salutes the woman with his right hand. Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is a large fish, and beneath those of the other a man prostrate on his back upon the ground. The scene is flanked on the left by a soldier with cuirass, helmet, shield and spear, and on the right by a woman in a long dress who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis).

d) In the middle of the next register are three men seated on a bench of horse-shoe shape around a circular table covered with a draped cloth. Upon the table lies a fish towards which the men at either side stretch out their hands, the one in the centre doing so with his right hand while with his left he clasps a beaker to his chest. On the right are two youths who walk forward hand in hand, the first one stretching out his right hand towards the banquet. On the left is a tree from which hangs a ram without its head; a man dressed in a tunic skins the animal, while a second, behind him, wears the ram's mask on his head and gazes to the right.

e) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a three-legged table with a fish on it, a cantharos flanked by a lion and a serpent both rearing towards its mouth, and a cock.

BASSIANA: Petrovći
(distr. Ruma, Jugoslavia)

133. Rectangular lead plaque, discovered in 1882. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.095 × 0.080 × 0.003 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 345, no. 45; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 119; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 26, pl. II, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 45, 112; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 331, no. 86.

The representations are bounded by two spiral columns with Corinthian capitals supporting an arch composed of a band of ovoid elements and two beaded mouldings.

a) Outside the niche, in the top corners, are two serpents and two stars.

b) Beneath the vault is Sol in his *quadriga*, dressed in tunic and flying cloak and with a seven-rayed crown; with his right hand he salutes the world, while in his left he holds up a globe and a whip. His head is flanked by two stars.

c) The principal register has, in the centre, a woman dressed in chiton and himation who makes a pouch in front of her with a piece of cloth. At her sides are two supporting horsemen dressed in tunic and flying cloak, the one on the left wearing the Phrygian cap, and each of them salutes the woman in Roman fashion. Behind the left-hand horseman is a soldier with cuirass, helmet, shield and spear, while the other is followed by a woman who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Beneath the horses' hooves, prostrate upon the ground, are, on the left a fish (dolphin?) and on the right a naked man, face downwards.

d) In the middle of the next register is a banquet scene, consisting of three men seated round a table covered with a draped cloth and with a fish upon it. The diners stretch out their right hands towards the fish, the one in the centre alone raising a beaker in his left hand. On the right of the group are two naked youths who walk forward hand in hand. On the left is a tree from which hangs a ram without its head; a man is skinning it, and behind him is another person wearing a tunic and with a ram's mask on his head.

e) The bottom register contains from left to right: a three-legged table with a fish, a crater flanked by a lion and a serpent both rearing towards it, and a cock.

134. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 141-145, 163, 168, 180, 185. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia).

> *Bibl.* Bojničić, *Kroat. Rev.*, 1886, p. 148, no. 4; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 348, no. 50; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 121, fig. 4; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 82.

There are preserved: the left-hand column, the soldier, the fish and the horseman (c); the scene of the *criobolium*, and the banquet (d); the table with the fish, the lion and the crater (e).

See no. 132.

Divos
(distr. Stremska Mitrovića, Jugoslavia)

135. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.097 × 0.004 m.

Bibl. Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 204; Hoffiller, *AÉrt*, 1906, p. 40, no. 78; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1912, p. 345; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, p. 43, pl. VI, 2; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 26, pl. II, 1; Rostovtzeff, *Hist. Anc. World*, II, p. 343, pl. XCI, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 39, 109, no. 27, fig. 38; Saxl, *Mithras*, p. 20, pl. 10, no. 60; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 332, no. 93; Tudor, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 237.

The plaque has a curved pediment and two acroteria at the corners, and the representations are flanked by two spiral columns with Corinthian capitals.

a) Within the pediment is Sol in his *quadriga*, dressed in tunic and flying cloak and with a seven-rayed crown; in his left hand he holds a globe and whip and with the other salutes the world. The left-hand acroterium is filled by the bust of a man holding a torch in his right hand and with a star on his head (Sol), while in the other is the bust of a woman with hair falling loose to her shoulders, and with the crescent moon upon her brow (Luna).

b) In the centre of the principal register stands a woman dressed in chiton and himation, with a veil on her head and large earrings, who makes a pouch in front of her with a piece of cloth. Two lamps and two stars flank the woman's head, and at her sides are two supporting horsemen in tunic and flying cloak, the one on the left wearing the Phrygian cap. Both salute her with their right hands, and beneath their horses' hooves are, on the left, a naked man prostrate on his back upon the ground, and on the right a fish. A soldier armed with cuirass, helmet, spear and shield (with boss) follows the left-hand horseman, the other having as his attendant a woman dressed like the first who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Above the horsemen are two serpents emerging from the capitals of the columns.

c) The next register has in the centre a banquet: two men, and in between them a woman, are seated round a table with a fish upon it. The men stretch out their hands over the table, while the woman raises her right arm above her head and with her left holds a cup in front of her bosom. To the right of the banquet are three naked youths who walk forward holding hands, the first of them stretching out his right hand towards the diners. On the opposite side is a tree from which hangs a ram without its head. A man dressed only in an apron is skinning it, and underneath is a vessel to catch the animal's blood; behind stands a man dressed in a tunic and with the ram's mask on his head.

d) The bottom register contains, from left to right: a three-legged table with a fish, a large torch, a cantharos flanked by a lion and a serpent, a cock, and a small column with a lamp upon it, while above, between the serpent and the cock, is a mysterious heart-shaped object (the head of the ram?).

Öcsény
(distr. Tolna, Hungary)

136. Lower portion of a lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, identical with the preceding. Only the two bottom registers (c and d) survive. Szegszárd Museum (Hungary).

Bibl. Haugh, *AÉrt*, 1902, p. 365, fig. 2; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 351, no. 55; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 44; Hoffiller, *AÉrt*, 1906, p. 43; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 41, 110, no. 27, fig. 39; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 333, no. 94.

See no. 135.

CIBALAE: Vinkovci
(distr. Vinkovci, Jugoslavia)

137. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, broken in two. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.088 × 0.074 × 0.004 m.

Bibl. Brunšmid, *AEMÖ*, 1879, p. 23, no. 2; Kubitschek and Loewy, *AEMÖ*, 1879, p. 172, no. 8; Brunšmid, *Vjesnik*, 1902, p. 148; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 353, no. 58; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 24; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 123; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, p. 43, pl. VII, 2; Dölger, *ΙΧΘΥC*, II, p. 428; IV, pl. 114,1; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 27, pl. III, 1; Buday, *Dolgszeged*, 1928, pp. 38, 109, no. 26, fig. 37; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 333, no. 95.

The plaque has a curved pediment and two acroteria at the corners and the representations are framed by a cabled border.

a) In the arc of the pediment is a fish flanked by two stars, and in the acroteria two other stars.

b) At the top, in the centre, stands a crater with a cover, from which fall two streams of water, flanked by two serpents which approach to drink. On the left is the bust of Luna, with the crescent moon at her shoulders, and on the right that of Sol, with radiate crown.

c) In the middle of the principal field is a woman standing on a pedestal with a single support, dressed in a two-piece garment and with her arms stretched out horizontally beneath the heads of two horses, flanking her like supporters, whose riders are dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap. The horses hold their muzzles above the woman's hands and trample two naked men prostrate face downwards upon the ground, and behind the horsemen are two attendants, on the right a woman holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and on the left a man.

d) At the bottom there is, in the middle, the scene of the *criobolium*: a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree. To the left are a dagger stuck into the ground, a candelabrum with a lamp upon it, and a three-legged table bearing two beakers and a round object (a loaf? a fruit?). On the right are a cantharos, three round objects (loaves? fruits?), and a cock above a ram's head.

Čalma
(distr. Stremska Mitroviča, Jugoslavia)

138. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula*, identical with nos. 137, 169, 170, discovered in 1901. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 352, no. 56; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 428; IV, pl. 114, 1; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 38, 109, no. 26, fig. 37; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 334, no. 96.

See no. 137.

RITTIVM: Surduk
(distr. Stara Pazova, Jugoslavia)

139. Fragment from the lower right-hand portion of a lead roundel, similar to nos. 140, 172, discovered in 1908. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1935, p. 63, no. 10, fig. 2; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 338, no. 108.

There are preserved: a man prostrate on the ground (a), and a ram (b).

See no. 140.

Popinč
(distr. Stara Pazova, Jugoslavia)

140. Lead roundel, discovered in 1920. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.068 m. diameter, 0.002 m. thick.

Bibl. Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 28, pl. III, 4; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1935, p. 62, no. 9, fig. 1; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 337, no. 106; Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, 1958, pl. 42, 1.

The roundel is framed by three circles, the first of ovoids, the second of dots, and the third, innermost, plain. At the sides are preserved the remains of two *ansae*.

a) Above, in the middle of the principal field, is the upper part of the body of a woman dressed in a chiton and making a pouch with a piece of cloth, who stands behind a three-legged table with a fish upon it. Her head is flanked by two serpents and two stars symmetrically arranged, below which are the busts of Sol, on the right, with seven-rayed crown, and on the left, Luna, with the crescent moon at her shoulders. Beside the woman, like supporters, stand two horsemen dressed in oriental costume, and prostrate upon the ground beneath their horses' hooves are two men in similar attire. Behind the right-hand horsemean are the head and shoulders of a person dressed in flying cloak and Phrygian cap.

b) In the exergue is a cantharos between a cock and a ram, and below it are three rings (loaves?).

CARNACVM: Sotin
(distr. Vukovar, Jugoslavia)

141. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 142-145, 163, 168, 180, 185, discovered in 1809. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Halitzky, *Tudom. Gyüjtem.*, III (1817), p. 64; *Cimeliotheca Mus. Hungar.*, p. 134, no. 6; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 12, pl. VII, 10; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 347, no. 47; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 43, 112; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 78.

See no. 132.

Tüskepuszta
(distr. Tolna, Hungary)

142. Rectangular lead plaque, cut into three pieces and perforated at the sides, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141, 143-145, 163, 168, 180, 185. Szegszárd Museum (Hungary).

Bibl. Haugh, *AÉrt*, 1902, p. 365, fig. 1; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 348, no. 51; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 42, 111, no. 28, fig. 40; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 79.

See no. 132.

BVRGENAE: Novi Banovci
(distr. Stara Pazova, Jugoslavia)

143. Badly damaged rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141, 142, 144, 145, 163, 168, 180, 185, discovered in 1928. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1935, p. 63, no. 11, fig. 3; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 80.

See no. 132.

Sabać
(distr. Pocerski, Jugoslavia)

144. Rectangular lead plaque, broken at the bottom corners, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-143, 145, 163, 168, 180, 185. Belgrade Museum.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 348, no. 48; 1905, p. 13, no. 74; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 43, 111, no. 29, fig. 41, b; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 81.

See no. 132.

MVRSA: Osijek
(distr. Osijek, Jugoslavia)

145. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-144, 163, 168, 180, 185. Osijek Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1905, p. 12, no. 73; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 43, 112; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 330, no. 83.

See no. 132.

Selište
(distr. Pećinci, Jugoslavia)

146. Lead plaque, with representation of two horsemen, discovered in 1965. Stremska Mitrovića Museum (Jugoslavia). (Information from P. Milošević, Custodian of the Museum).

Bibl. Unpublished.

VII. PANNONIA SVPERIOR

CARNVNTVM: Petronell
(Austria)

147. Part of the upper left-hand portion of a marble tablet, with curved top edge. Bad-Deutsch-Altenburg Museum (Austria). Measurements: 0.100 × 0.080 × 0.017 m.

> *Bibl.* Groller, *RLÖ*, VII, p. 82, fig. 46; Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 130, fig. 134; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 34, 106, no. 22, fig. 30; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 321, no. 56.

a) In the top register there are preserved a serpent rearing to the right, and two busts on rectangular bases, of which the left-hand one is of a youth with Phrygian cap.

b) The principal field is broken by a column, to the left of which are a standing person dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and, above him, a bust (Sol?). To the right is part of the usual group. The surviving horseman, on the left, is a youth in oriental costume who raises a double axe in his right hand to strike, and whose horse has a species of saddle and a bridle. Of the right-hand horseman only the head of the horse is preserved. Between them stands a woman dressed in a long garment with a girdle, and with long hair hanging loose about her shoulders. Behind her is a high-backed throne, and in front the remains of a three-legged table with a fish.

148. Fragment from the lower left-hand portion of a yellow limestone roundel, resembling the preceding, at one time in the private collection of a lady in Vienna, and now lost. Measurements unknown.

> *Bibl.* Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 337, no. 34; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 35, 107, no. 22, fig. 31; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 322, no. 57.

The top register is entirely lost.

a) The principal field is broken by a column with Ionic capital and large abacus, behind which is a man in Phrygian costume resting upon a single-legged stool, with, above his head, a bust (Sol?). To the right is part of the usual group. In the middle stands a woman with in front of her a three-legged table on which is a fish. Of the right-hand horseman only the forepart of the horse is preserved. The other, on the left, is bearded and dressed in tunic and flying cloak and raises a double axe in his right hand to strike a man prostrate upon the ground beneath his horse's hooves. The forelegs of both horses are combined with the outer legs of the three-legged table, and rest upon the heads of the prostrate men.

b) The bottom register is very broken. In the corner are two cups (?), flanked by two round objects, and below them a cock facing left, a vessel (?), a rearing serpent (?) and other indistinct items.

149. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a rectangular marble tablet. Bad-Deutsch-Altenburg Museum (Austria). Measurements: 0.085 × 0.126 × 0.008 m.

Bibl. Albert, *DS Dict. Ant.* s.v. Dioscuri, p. 257; Schneider, *AEMÖ*, 1887, p. 15; Reinach, *RA*, 1895, p. 313, no. 67 *bis*; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 327, no. 22; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 36; Kubitschek and Frankfurter, *Führer durch Carnuntum*, p. 8; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 24, 102, no. 15, fig. 21; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 322, no. 58.

The relief still preserves traces of painting.

In the centre is a woman dressed in a two-piece draped garment and holding two small rectangular vessels before the horses of two supporting riders. The right-hand horseman, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, is the better preserved. In his right hand he brandishes a *draco*, the pole of which terminates in two peculiar spheres placed one above the other, while a Victory, dressed like the goddess and holding a palm branch in her left hand, places a crown upon his head. Of the other horseman there remain only his head, the head of the horse and a fragment of the *draco*. Both horses have long manes and round topknots. At the top of the relief, above the goddess, is a triad of busts, and in the corner a fourth bust (Luna) next to a rearing serpent.

150. Fragment of a lead plaque, which may possibly have covered a wooden box, discovered in 1856. Bad-Deutsch-Altenburg Museum

(Austria) (Inv. no. 12208). Measurements: 0.072 × 0.076 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Schneider, *AEMÖ*, 1887, p. 15; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 343, no. 42; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 29, pl. III, 6; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 323, no. 59.

A horseman in Phrygian costume approaches and salutes with his right hand a woman with a long dress, who makes a pouch in front of her with a piece of cloth, and with her right hand strokes the horse's head. The horse has a twisted rein and thick mane; of the man prostrate upon the ground beneath its hooves only the back is visible. An attendant dressed like the horseman and with a spear in his right hand stands behind him, and a huge serpent lies horizontally above the two. Four cruciform stars are interspersed, one above the serpent's head, another in front of it, a third beneath the horseman's cloak, and a fourth below the muzzle of the horse.

151. Lead roundel, damaged at the upper right-hand edge, identical with nos. 162, 171. Bad-Deutsch-Altenburg Museum (Austria) (Inv. no. 11506).

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 336, no. 102.

See no. 162.

BRIGETIO: Szöny
(distr. Komárom, Hungary)

152. Fragment from the right-hand side of a marble roundel, discovered in 1878. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.042 × 0.056 × 0.008 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 338, no. 38; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 17, 98; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 323, no. 60.

a) Of the principal field there survives part of the right-hand horseman, with a man prostrate upon the ground beneath the horse; in front of him to the left is visible one leg of the three-legged table.

b) In the lower register there remains only the head of a quadruped (dog?).

153. Oval marble roundel, broken in two, discovered in 1884. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.164 × 0.110 × 0.008 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 333, no. 31; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 26, 102, no. 16, fig. 22; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 323, no. 61.

The relief is summarily executed, but is completed by painting, which is well preserved.

a) In the top register there are carved three busts with which are interspersed two painted stars each consisting of six dots.

b) In the principal field are two supporting horsemen, bearded and with Phrygian caps, the one on the right raising his hand to strike. The horses, with painted trappings, trample two men prostrate upon the ground, the left-hand one of whom is being attacked by a lion, painted in, while above the other are two painted stars made up of six points. In the centre of the field is a woman with a species of *modius* in the form of a crescent moon, added in paint, in front of whom stands a three-legged table with a fish upon it, also painted. Behind the horses are painted two serpents rearing towards the riders' heads.

c) In the middle of the bottom register stands a man holding a globe in his arms. In front of him to the left are a painted cantharos, a ram's head and a piece of a spiral column painted with four turns, while in the corner is a bird (cock). Behind the man is a quadruped standing on two legs (lion?).

154. Round topped marble tablet, with the top right-hand corner missing. Private collection in Czechoslovakia. Measurements: 0.092 × 0.080 × 0.018 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 357, no. 180.

The representation has a small border all round and wider at the base, and is divided into two by a plain line in relief.

a) Below the arc at the top are the busts of Sol and Luna. In the centre of the principal field is a goddess in front of whom is a *mensa Delphica* with a fish, and beside her stand two supporting horsemen, with their mounts at rest. Each has a hand raised to strike a man prostrate beneath his horse's hooves, and under the left-hand horse there seems also to be visible a quadruped (lion? dog?) attacking the fallen figure.

b) The various items in the bottom register are summarily carved and were probably completed by painting; these are very difficult to identify from the photograph alone. From left to right there appear to be: a bird (?), a candelabrum (?) in the form of a small column, a crater, an altar (?), a scene of *occultatio*, another altar (?) and a completely unrecognisable object.

POETOVIO: Ptuj
(distr. Ptuj, Jugoslavia)

155. Rectangular marble relief, discovered in the *sacellum* of a private house. Museum of Castle Herberstein-Proskau, Ptuj (Pettau) (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.245 × 0.190 × 0.025 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 94, fig. 70; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 424; Abramić, *Poetovio*, p. 157, fig. 109; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 31, 105, no. 19, fig. 27; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 325, no. 62.

a) In the top corners are the two busts of Sol and Luna, the former broken.

b) The principal field has a central niche occupied by a heavily draped woman in front of whom is a three-legged table and whose head is flanked by two rearing serpents. Two supporting horsemen, dressed in flying cloak and Phrygian cap, trample two men, very roughly formed, stretched out beneath their horses' hooves.

c) The register below contains a crater flanked on the left by a lion and on the right by a fish.

d) In the left-hand part of the bottom register stand three men dressed in tunics and cloaks, with which they cover their left flanks in a curious way (have they perhaps shields?). Each holds his right hand to his chest; the first is bearded, the second has a ram's mask on his head, and the face of the third is broken away. Next to them is a candelabrum with three feet and a lamp upon it, then a three-legged table bearing a round loaf (?) and a woman in a long dress who stretches out her left hand towards the table. In the right-hand corner is a representation of the *criobolium*: a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree.

156. Fragment from the top right-hand corner of a rectangular stone relief, similar to the preceding. Ptuj Museum (Jugosalvia). Measurements: 0.193 × 0.150 × 0.030 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 96, fig. 71; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 424; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 325, no. 63.

a) In the top right-hand corner is the bust of Luna.

b) Of the principal field there survive: a woman, in a niche, making a pouch with her dress, a serpent, the right-hand horseman, and the man prostrate upon the ground.

c) In the register below are preserved a crater and a fish.

157. Seven fragments of a rectangular (?) marble relief. Ptuj Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements (of the complete piece): 0.153 × 0.210 × 0.015 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 97, fig. 72; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 424; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 326, no. 64.

a) In the centre of what remains of the principal field is a female figure with a long dress, who makes a pouch in front of her with a piece of cloth, the ends of which hang down. On the left is a horseman, the upper part of whose body is missing; his mount is bridled, and beneath its hooves is a man prostrate upon the ground with head raised and arms stretched out in front of him. Of the right-hand horseman only a fragment is preserved, enough to show that he wore a flying cloak and Phrygian cap.

b) On the left of the bottom register are seen two individuals, one of whom has a ram's mask on his head; with his right hand he grasps the hands of the other, who wears a flying cloak and with his left arm points to a three-legged table, now fragmentary, on which is a round object (loaf?) Beside the table, at the base, are a lamp and a cock.

158. Fragment from the right-hand edge of a marble tablet. Ptuj Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.103 × 0.075 × 0.024 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 98, fig. 72, a; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 326, no. 65.

a) Of the principal field there is preserved only the lower part of the right-hand horseman, dressed in the usual cloak, with, roughly outlined beneath the horse's hooves, a man prostrate upon the ground.

b) All that remains of the lower register is a round object (a head?).

159. Fragment of a marble relief. Ptuj Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.215 × 0.050 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *ÖJh,* 1914, p. 98; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 326, no. 66.

A doubtful monument. In the first register there are draperies of men and women; in the second only a fragment of a serpent.

SISCIA: Sissak
(distr. Sissak, Jugoslavia)

160. Slightly oval marble roundel, found in 1875 in the river Sava. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.090 × 0.074 × 0.007 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *ArchKözl,* 1878, p. 136, d; Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 336, no. 33; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 18, 99, no. 11, fig. 16; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 327, no. 68.

a) In the middle of the principal field is a woman, who has before her a species of table with a fish upon it. At her side, like supporters, are two bearded horsemen, dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, beneath the hooves of whose horses are two men prostrate upon the ground.

b) In the lower register are roughly carved some indistinct figures: a cock (?), a standing woman (Nemesis?), a table, and a quadruped (lion?).

161. Fragment from the bottom right-hand portion of a marble roundel, discovered in 1913. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.102 × 0.080 × 0.007 m.

Bibl. Hoffiller, *Vjesnik,* 1935, p. 65, no. 14, fig. 6; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 327, no. 69.

a) Of the principal field there remain a three-legged table with a fish upon it, and on the right the lower part of a horseman, beneath whom there is a man prostrate on his back upon the ground, with arms and knees raised.

b) In the lower register are two standing men, their heads turned full face and their hands joined horizontally, with the head of a man just visible between them in the background (*occultatio*). To the right of the group is a running quadruped, and above it a lamp (?).

162. Lead roundel, slightly damaged at the top, discovered in 1896. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia). Measurements: 0.075 m. diameter.

> *Bibl.* Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 355, no. 60; Hampel, *BpRég*, 1904, p. 13; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 124; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 46, 113, no. 33, fig. 45; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 335, no. 101.

The representations are framed by two circles of dots, the inner one terminating above in two serpents' heads between which are four stars.

a) At the top, in the centre, is a standing woman dressed in chiton and himation, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). She is flanked by the profile busts of Sol, on the left, with seven-rayed crown, and Luna, on the right, with the crescent moon upon her head, while above her is a fish (?). Behind Luna is a cock with a round dot above, and behind Sol a three-legged table with three round objects on it (loaves or beakers ?) and a ram's head.

b) In the middle of the principal field is a woman, standing on a pedestal ,who makes a pouch with a piece of cloth, and at her sides are two supporting horsemen, dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, who salute her with their right hands. Beneath the horses' hooves are visible two men prostrate upon the ground, the one on the right face downwards with his arms extended. Behind the left-hand horseman is a cock, and behind the other an attendant in tunic and cloak, who stretches out his arm towards his master.

c) At the bottom, the central element is the scene of the *criobolium*: a man skinning a ram hanging from a tree with seven branches. To the right of this group is a lion, and on the left are a candelabrum with a lamp upon it, a cantharos, and a mysterious cruciform object.

163. Rectangular lead plaque, with three large breaks, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-145, 168, 180, 185. Zagreb Museum (Jugoslavia).

Bibl. Kukuljević and Sakcinski, *Archiv. za Pov. Jugoslav.*, III (1854), p. 345, pl. I, 1; Kubitschek and Loewy, *AEMÖ*, 1879, p. 171, no. 7; Bojničić, *Kroat. Rev*, 1886, p. 145; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 348, no. 49; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik*, 1905, p. 121, fig. 3; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 330, no. 77.

See no. 132.

164. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 165, 166, 186. Vienna Museum.

Bibl. Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 27, pl. II, 3; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 331, no. 87.

See no. 133.

Dörögdpuszta
(distr. Veszprém, Hungary)

165. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164, 166, 186. Probably now lost.

Bibl. Kuzsinszky, *A Balaton Környékének Archeológiája*, p. 159, fig. 202; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 357, no. 178.

See no. 133.

GORSIVM-HERCVLIA: Tác-Fövenypuszta
(distr. Fejér, Hungary)

166. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164, 165, 186, found in the shrine of a Roman villa (room ii). Székesfehérvár Museum (Hungary) (Inv. no. 9888).

Bibl. *Székesfehérvári Szemle*, 1934, p. 67; 1939, p. 29; Thomas, *ActaA*, VI, (1955), p. 100, pl. XXIX, 2; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 357, no. 179; Fitz, *Altertum*, 1962, p. 167; Fitz, *Gorsium*, p. 12, fig. 3; Thomas, *Römische Villen in Pannonien*, p. 311, pl. CXCVII, 2.

See no. 133.

Pannonia—exact provenance unknown

167. Fragment of a rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 30, 54, 67, 116, 127-129, bought in 1901. Only the two bottom registers (d and e) are preserved. Budapest Museum. Measurements: 0.054 × 0.035 × 0.002 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 350, no. 54; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 329, no. 73.

See no. 127.

168. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-145, 163, 180, 185, discovered in 1899. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 346, no. 46; Dölger, *IXΘYC,* II, p. 426; IV, pl. 115, 2; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 43, 111, no. 29, fig. 43, a; Saxl, *Mithras,* p. 36, pl. 21, no. 115; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 331, no. 84.

See no. 132.

169. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula,* identical with nos. 137, 138, 170, discovered in 1886. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 353, no. 57; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 334, no. 97.

See no. 137.

170. Lead plaque in the shape of an *aedicula,* identical with nos. 137, 138, 169, discovered in 1914. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Supka, *AA,* 1915, col. 37, fig. 15; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 334, no. 98.

See no. 137.

171. Lead roundel, slightly damaged at the top, identical with nos. 151, 162. Budapest Museum.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 336, no. 103.

See no. 162.

172. Left-hand portion of a lead roundel, similar to nos. 139, 140. Present whereabouts unknown.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt,* 1903, p. 358, no. 63; Hampel, *BpRég,* 1904, p. 18; Hoffiller, *Vjesnik,* 1905, p. 125; Buday, *DolgSzeged,* 1928, pp. 52, 116; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 337, no. 107.

See no. 140.

VIII. NORICVM

VIRVNVM: Zollfeld
(Austria)

173. Rectangular copper plaque, somewhat damaged at the edges. Klagenfurt Museum (Austria). Measurements: 0.104 × 0.112 × 0.005 m.

> *Bibl.* Pichler, *Virunum*, p. 180, pl. 2; *Kunsttopographie von Kärnten*, p. 465; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 340, no. 40; Egger, *Führer Landesmus. Klagenfurt*, p. 101, fig. 30; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 21, 101, no. 15, fig. 20; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 338, no. 110; Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, 1958, pl. 41.

The representations are bounded by a double border of dots and one of tiny indentations.

a) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman, shown full face, dressed in a chiton and himation and bareheaded, who holds a piece of cloth arranged like a pouch in front of her. At her sides, like supporters, are two young horsemen, bare headed and wearing tunics and with one hand raised to strike—though only beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse is there a naked man prostrate face downwards upon the ground. Behind them are two rearing serpents which form an arch with their heads near that of the woman, while in the upper corners stand the busts of Sol (broken) on the left, and on the right Luna.

b) In the middle of the lower register is a large three-legged table with three fruits (apples ?), a round loaf and crescent-shaped object upon it, and between the legs two amphorae. To the left of the table and facing towards it stands a woman, preserved down to the waist, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Behind her in the corner is a man dressed in a tunic who skins a ram hanging from a tree, without its head, while beneath the animal stands a vessel to collect the blood. On the right of the three-legged table are, from top to bottom: a fish, a dagger, a cock facing left, a round vessel with a large circular rim, and a lion. Lastly, in the other corner, there is a man wearing a tunic tied with a girdle and with a ram's mask on his head, who stretches out his right hand towards the fish.

The whole of the plaque is scattered with numerous stars composed of dots.

IX. ITALIA

ROMA: Rome
(or environs)

174. Square bronze plaque, found about 1800. Berlin Museum. Measurements: 0.110 × 0.110 m.

> *Bibl. Mon. Ist.*, IV, pl. 38, 1; Gerhard, *AZ*, 1854, p. 209, pl. LXV, 3; Lajard, *Culte du cyprès pyramidal*, pl. VII, 6; Lenormant, *RA*, 1875, p. 50; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 12, pl. II, 3; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 442, pl. CXXII, 9; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 323, no. 17; 1912, p. 351; Reinach, *RR*, II, p. 30, no. 3; Rostovtzeff, *Bull. Commiss. arch. Russie*, 1913, p. 36, pl. VI, 1; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 18, pl. I, 1; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 423; III, pl. XXXIII; Cook, *Zeus*, II, p. 664, fig. 603; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1926, p. 48, fig. 41; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 340, no. 112; Demangel, Ἐφημ, 1937, p. 153, fig. 14.

The representation, in bold relief, is framed by a rough cabled border.

a) In the centre a bearded horseman, dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, rides to the right, brandishing in his right hand a double axe, with which he strikes a man, similarly dressed, who lies prostrate, face downwards, upon the ground beneath the hooves of his horse. A woman wearing a long dress and veiled receives the horse with outstretched arms, and behind her is an attendant, bearded and dressed like the horseman, who raises a rhyton in his right hand. Behind the horse stands another attendant, also bearded and dressed like the rider, who holds up a ram's head in his right hand and in the other the mask of a man. Two cypresses frame the principal scene, and from the tops of these two serpents emerge to form a kind of arch, with a lion mask between their heads. In the top corners of the plaque are the busts of Sol, on the left, with radiate head, and on the right Luna, with the crescent moon at her shoulders, each one accompanied by a six-pointed star. Above the head of the woman who receives the horseman is a mysterious object—a gridiron or a *cista*.

b) Below the man prostrate upon the ground are, from the left:

a lamp, near his foot, a ram, a bull, a three-legged table bearing a fish, a crater, and below it a raven.

175. Round topped limestone tablet, with the bottom left-hand corner missing, formerly in the old Museo Kircheriano in Rome. Present whereabouts unknown. Measurements: 0.109 × 0.081 × 0.012 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 145, fig. 130; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 16, 98, no. 10, fig. 14; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 339, no. 111.

a) In the centre of the principal field is a woman standing behind a three-legged table with a fish upon it, her head flanked by the busts of Sol and Luna. Beside her, like supporters, are two bearded horsemen, dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, who raise a hand to strike two roughly formed men, prostrate upon the ground beneath their horses' hooves. The horses have saddles and bridles, and above the head of the right-hand one, before the rider's face, may be seen a little serpent.

b) The bottom register, also roughly carved, contains: a fragment of a spiral column, a lamp upon a candelabrum (or perhaps a bird?), a woman seen full face (Nemesis?), a table with a round object upon it, and a quadruped running to the right (ram?).

TARRACINA: Terracina

176. Rectangular limestone tablet. Terracina Museum (Italy). Measurements: 0.210 × 0.195 × 0.020 m.

> *Bibl.* Hülsen, *MdI*, 1888, p. 315; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 328, no. 23; Reinach, *RR*, III, p. 442, no. 2; Lugli, *Forma Italiae*, p. 122, no. 36, fig. 45; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 15, 97, no. 9 ,fig. 12; Saxl, *Mithras*, p. 36, pl. 21, no. 112; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 341, no. 113; Abramić, *Vjesnik*, 1952, p. 120.

a) In the principal field, placed like supporters, are two horsemen dressed in Phrygian costume—tunic, flying cloak and cap. The horses, which are bridled, trample with three hooves a pair of naked human bodies lying prostrate, but rest one of their fore-hooves on a three-legged table, behind which is a male figure, also with Phrygian cap. Behind the horses are two rearing serpents. Above, where the curved border of the scene gives the appearance of a vaulted cave, are three busts: in the centre Luna, with the crescent moon at her shoulders, and, to the right and left respectively, the rising and the setting Sol, each with radiate head.

b) In the bottom register are an altar, a ram and a cock.

AQVILEIA: Aquileia

177. Fragment from the bottom right-hand corner of a marble tablet. Aquileia Museum (Italy). Measurements: 0.120 × 0.114 × 0.013 m.

Bibl. Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 330, no. 25; Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 146, fig. 131; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 426; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 341, no. 114; Pelikán, *Sbornik-Bratislava*, IX (1958), p. 265, fig. 3.

a) In the centre of the principal field there remains the upper part of the body of a draped woman, in front of whom is a three-legged table with a fish upon it. Of the two supporting horsemen there is visible only the foot of the one on the right with one of the forelegs of his horse, and a bearded man beneath, prostrate upon the ground but with his head raised and resting on his elbows.

b) In the bottom register there are, from left to right: a three-legged table with a fish upon it, a woman with a long dress (Nemesis), a man seated on a squared block and holding in his right hand a mysterious object, and lastly a second person, seen full face, with both arms extended horizontally.

178. Left-hand portion of a marble roundel. Aquileia Museum (Italy). Measurements: 0.126 × 0.067 × 0.011 m.

Bibl. Abramić, *ÖJh*, 1914, p. 147, fig. 132; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 341, no. 115.

a) Of the principal field there survives a bearded horseman with Phrygian cap, who raises his right hand to strike a roughly indicated man stretched out beneath his horse's hooves. Above the horseman is a bust (Sol or Luna), and in front of him are the remains of a three-legged table and a woman.

b) The bottom register contains some indistinct figures: a bird (?), two columns (?), etc.

179. Fragment from the bottom left-hand corner of a marble relief. Aquileia Museum (Italy). Measurements: 0.060 × 0.050 × 0.009 m.

> *Bibl.* Abramić, *ÖJh,* 1914, p. 148, fig. 133; Tudor, *ED,* VII, p. 342, no. 116.

It is not altogether certain that this fragment belongs to a monument of the Danubian Rider-Gods. All that remain are two naked men with their heads broken off, the one on the left extending his right hand towards a small spiral altar (Abramić). More probably this is the lower part of a spiral column which delimited the relief, as on some of the lead plaques from Pannonia (Nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166, 186), which also show two naked youths.

X. GALLIA

PORTVS ABVCINVS: Port sur Saône (dép. Haute Saône, France)

180. Rectangular lead plaque, discovered in 1860 by M. Galaire at 'Magny-le-Port', in a Roman villa. The piece is now lost and is known only from a drawing. It is apparently identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-145, 163, 168, 185.

Bibl. Fromols, *Jahrb. Mainz*, 1958, pp. 259-65, pl. 39.

See no. 132.

XI. BRITANNIA [1]

LONDINIVM: London

181. Marble roundel, with the upper right-hand portion missing, discovered in 1954 during the excavation of the Walbrook Mithraeum. Guildhall Museum, London (Inv. no. 18218).

Measurements: 0.115 m. diameter.

Bibl. Grimes, *ILN*, 1954, p. 542; Vermaseren, *Numen*, II (1955), p. 143; Vermaseren, *CIMRM*, I, p. 286, no. 819; Toynbee, *Art in Britain under the Romans*, pp. 167-8, pl. XLII, b; E. and J. R. Harris, *The Oriental Cults in Roman Britain*, p. 4; Grimes, *The Excavation of Roman and Mediaeval London*, p. 104.

The roundel is bounded by a plain border.

a) In the principal field two horsemen, balanced like heraldic supporters, approach a goddess dressed in a long tunic girded at the waist, the upper part of whose body is fragmentary; in front of her is a three-legged table with a fish upon it. The horseman on the left (the only one preserved intact) wears a short tunic and Phrygian cap, and raises his right hand to strike a man prostrate beneath his horse's hooves and being attacked by a lion (?). Above the horse's head there remains the lower part of a bust, and behind the rider is the head of an attendant. On the right are preserved the other prostrate man and the foreleg of the horse.

b) In the bottom register are: a round dot, a dog running to the right, a crater with the head of a ram (?) above, and a cock (or raven?).

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1) A large fragment of a tombstone from Chester (*DEVA*), included in my earlier catalogue (*ED*, VII, p. 342, no. 117 — referring to F. Haverfield, *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester*, p. 69, no. 137, pl. on p. 121) is here omitted since clearly it has no connection with the cult of the Danubian Rider-Gods (see R. P. Wright and I. A. Richmond, *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester*, p. 51, no. 137, pl. 34; J. M. C. Toynbee, *Art in Britain under the Romans*, pp. 193-4). Part of a sizeable stela recently discovered at Whitcombe, Dorset (J. M. C. Toynbee, *op. cit.*, p. 446; *Journ. Roman Studies*, LIV (1964), p. 172, pl. XV (i); *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, LXXXVI (1964), pp. 103-104) is also irrelevant to the cult.

XII. PROVENANCE UNKNOWN

182. Rectangular marble relief, known from a fine sketch belonging to the Dal Pozzo Collection, now in the Royal Library at Windsor (England). Measurements: 0.240 × 0.190 m.

Bibl. Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, p. 292, no. 42; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 342, no. 118.

a) In the middle of the top register are represented the busts of a triad consisting of a woman dressed in a mantle with, at her sides, two men bearded and wearing Phrygian caps and with large furs round their necks; above them, upon a curious object, stands an eagle with wings spread. On either side of the triad are two bearded men with Phrygian caps, the left-hand one, who also has a cloak, holding a fish above an object which could be a badly drawn altar, while the other holds a long sceptre in his left hand. In the corners, placed on pedestals, are the draped busts of Sol, on the left, and Luna, on the right.

b) The principal register is occupied by the usual group. In the centre stands a woman with a long dress who holds out her hands to the muzzles of two supporting horses ridden by bearded men dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, and in front of whom stands a three-legged table with a fish upon it. Beneath the hooves of the left-hand horse there is a youth dressed in a tunic, prostrate face downwards upon the ground, while between the legs of the other is a dog accompanying its master. Two youthful attendants with Phrygian caps appear behind the horseman, and two serpents issuing from the upper corners advance towards the woman's head.

c) In the middle of the bottom register a man dressed in a tunic kneels behind a mysterious object (the skin of a ram) held by two bearded individuals dressed in Phrygian costume (the *occultatio*). To the left is a woman wearing a two-piece garment and holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), while behind her are, above, an indistinct object (a cock?), and below a round object (the goddess' globe). In the opposite corner are a ram and a bull lying upon the ground.

(See latterly: C. Vermeule, *The Dal Pozzo – Albani Drawings of Classical Antiquities in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle* (= *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, LVI, pt. 2, 1966), p. 17 (fol. 30, no. 8285), fig. 32 (on p. 90). The piece is identified as having been "formerly in the Hope Collection, Deepdene, and sold at Christie's, 23 July, 1917, as lot 180... to Kevorkian".)

183. Rectangular marble tablet, which formed part of the collection of the castle of Marcelová (distr. Komárno-Komoru, Czechoslovakia). The arrangement of the figures suggests that it came from Transylvania (*cf.* nos. 1, 9, 15, 16, 29). Museum of the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy, Nitra (Czechoslovakia). Measurements: 0.155 × 0.129 × 0.020 m.

Bibl. Pelikán, *Sbornik-Bratislava*, 1958, p. 253, fig. 1; Tudor, *Dacia*, N.S. IV (1960), p. 358, no. 181.

a) In the corners of the top register are the busts of Sol and Luna, and in the middle two serpents on either side of an egg (or vessel?).

b) The centre of the principal field is occupied by a single horseman dressed in a short tunic and Phrygian cap, his head turned full face, who gallops to the right and strikes with his spear a man felled beneath the horse's hooves and raising himself up on his hands. Behind him is an attendant in a long tunic who grasps the horse's tail, while in front stands a female figure in a long dress, seen full face and with her right hand to her mouth (Nemesis), with beside her a male figure, also full face, wearing a short tunic and conical cap and holding a cup in both hands. The goddess who regularly appears in front of the horseman and the three-legged table with the fish are absent.

c) In the bottom register there are visible: a bird (cock?), a three-legged table with a fish upon it, a standing male figure, another seated on a block with a vertical object in his hand (the skin of the ram?), and, near the edge, a third man, standing.

184. Rectangular marble tablet, with the slightly curved (?) top edge missing, which apparently came from the valley of the Euphrates (?). Louvre, Paris. Measurements: 0.090 m. high.

Bibl. Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 29, pl. IV, 1; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 343, no. 119.

a) In the middle of the principal field is a woman, in front of whom stands a three-legged table with a fish. At her side, placed like supporters, are two horsemen, bearded (?) and dressed in tunic, flying cloak and Phrygian cap, beneath the hooves of whose horses are two men prostrate upon the ground, the one on the left being savaged by a lion. Two attendants follow the horsemen, and near the head of the woman is a fragment of a bust (Sol or Luna).

b) The bottom register has, in the centre, the figures of two men holding something in front of a third kneeling (?) in the background. To the left of this group may be seen a woman (Nemesis), a cock and part of a column, and on the other side a ram.

185. Rectangular lead plaque, identical with nos. 68, 69, 132, 134, 141-145, 163, 168, 180, bought in Rome. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Measurements: 0.095 × 0.078 m.

Bibl. Alexander, *Bull. Metrop. Mus.*, 1931, p. 148, figs. 1-2; McClees and Alexander, *The Daily Life of the Greeks and Romans*, pp. 14 f. and fig. 16; *Metropolitan Guide*, 1934, I, p. 40; 1939, I, p. 43. (Information from Brian F. Cook, assistant curator of Greek and Roman art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art); Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 331, no. 85.

See no. 132.

186. Rectangular lead plaque, found in Hungary(?). Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Mass. (U.S.A.) (Information from Marian Wenzel-Cavendish and M. J. Vermaseren; by courtesy of C. Chetham, Director of the Museum).

Bibl. Unpublished (?).

The plaque is identical with others from Moesia Superior, Dalmatia and Pannonia Inferior (nos. 51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 133, 164-166).

See no. 133.

XIII. ENGRAVED GEMS [1]

187. Engraved gem. Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. Measurements: 0.025 × 0.032 m.

> *Bibl.* Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 25, pl. I, 4; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 343, no. 120.

In the centre stands a woman, dressed in chiton and himation, her head in profile to the left. She holds out her hands under the muzzles of two supporting horses, whose riders are dressed in flying cloaks and caps, while beneath her feet a naked man lies prostrate on his side upon the ground. To the right of her head is an eight-rayed star and to the left a crescent moon.

188. Gem engraved on both faces. London, British Museum (Gnostic Gem. Cat. 56118). (Information from Marian Wenzel-Cavendish).

> *Bibl.* Unpublished (?).

a) On the obverse, in the centre, stands a draped woman holding out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses ridden by youths with Phrygian caps. Both horsemen brandish spears resting on the heads of two naked men prostrate face downwards upon the ground with arms outstretched. The two horsemen salute the woman with upraised hand, and behind their backs rear two serpents, whose bodies, united with the spears, form a sort of *draco*.

b) On the reverse is an unintelligible inscription in Greek lettering:

ΘΟΥ
ΡΙΚΗΛ

189. Engraved lapis lazuli gem, at one time in the Odescalchi Collection. The extant drawing, dating from 1752, is greatly embellished, but seems to show the disposition of the figures accurately. Measurements unknown.

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[1] See also below p. 113 (Addenda). The descriptions of nos. 187, 188, 190 follow the gem, of nos. 195-197, 199 the impression, and of nos. 189, 191-194 the extant drawings.

Bibl. Bartoli, *Museum Odescalchum*, II, p. 71, pl. XXXI; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 16, pl. VIII, 13; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 361, no. 66; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 11, 95, no. 6, fig. 9; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 344, no. 121.

In the centre is a woman wearing a two-piece draped garment and with long hair falling to her shoulders, who holds her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses ridden by two naked youths with Phrygian caps. Both horsemen brandish spears resting on the backs of two men prostrate face downwards upon the ground with arms outstretched, and above them are two stars and two serpents, with a crescent moon between. Behind the left-hand horseman stands a youth dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, who holds the tail of one of the serpents in his right hand, while on the other side is a woman dressed like the first and with her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Above the serpent is an inscription KIANO F, and at the bottom ∇IAΔИC.

190. Engraved gem. Cabinet des Médailles, Paris (Inv. no. 5992). Measurements: 0.013 × 0.029. m

Bibl. Chapouthier, *Les Dioscures*, p. 286, fig. 56; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 348, no. 129; Seyrig, *Rev. des Arts*, 1956, p. 36, fig. 4.

a) At the top is an eagle with head turned, flanked on the right by the bust of Sol with radiate head, and on the left by that of Luna, with five stars interspersed.

b) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman who holds out her hands beneath the muzzles of two horses ridden by two youths dressed in tunic and cap, each of whom brandishes a double axe. Two naked men lie prostrate on their backs upon the ground beneath the horses' hooves and with their feet towards the centre, while behind the horsemen are two women holding the right hand in front of the mouth (Nemesis). The field is bounded by two large rearing serpents.

c) At the bottom there are, from left to right: an indistinct object (a ram's head?), a bird (raven?), three small vessels, a crater, a three-legged table, a lion running towards it, and a fish.

191. Gem engraved on both faces, bought in the East by the French Consul Rousseau and sold to the collector Praun in England. The only drawing made from the original is that of Lajard. The other authors cited reproduce a very inaccurate sketch first given by King, on the basis of which Antonescu, Hampel, and, in particular, Buday have put forward the most eccentric hypotheses about the cult. Measurements unknown.

Bibl. Lajard, *Culte de Vénus*, pl. XIV, G. 3; King, *The Gnostics*, p. 136, no. 16; King, *Antique Gems*, p. 359; King, *Antique Gems and Rings*, pl. IX, 5; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 13, pl. VIII, 11; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 359, no. 64; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 12, 95, no. 7, fig. 10; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 346, no. 126.

A. a) On the obverse, at the top, is an eagle with head turned, flanked on the right by Sol, with radiate head, and on the left by Luna, with the crescent moon on her brow, while between are two stars.

b) In the centre of the principal field is a woman dressed in chiton and himation tied with a girdle, her head in profile to the right. She stands on a small pedestal and holds the bridles of two supporting horses, whose riders are dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap and raise one hand to strike two men prostrate beneath the hooves of their mounts, while with the other they hold the reins. Beneath the raised arm of each is an object resembling a cup, and above the left-hand horseman is an *E* on its side (a double axe?). This horseman is followed by an attendant, similarly dressed, who seems to be endeavouring to hold up something towards his master, and the scene is bounded by a large rearing serpent. Behind the right-hand horseman the surface of the stone is broken away.

c) At the bottom there are, from left to right: an animal's head, an indistinct object, a cock, a dagger stuck into the ground, a rampant lion facing the cock, a three-legged table with three round objects (loaves? fruit?) upon it, a vessel with five round objects above it, a cup, and a fish.

B. On the reverse is a lion running to the right, above which are a star and a crescent moon, and below an inscription: Ͻ⅂AYAT.

192. Gem engraved on both faces, at one time in the collection of Dr. Dressel. The piece is described and sketched, not very accurately, by Hülsen. Measurements (of the drawing): 0.020 × 0.028. m

Bibl. Hülsen, *MdI*, 1888, p. 316; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 346, no. 125.

A. a) On the obverse, at the top, are two human heads, Sol and Luna, with a quadruped (?) and a crescent moon between them. Behind Sol is a second quadruped (?), and behind Luna an indistinct object.

b) In the centre of the principal field is part of a female figure towards whom there advance two horsemen, the one on the right followed by a woman, the other by a man. Above the horses' heads are two dots (stars?), and beneath their hooves two men prostrate upon the ground, with some indistinct objects between.

c) At the bottom there are some other objects, among which may be distinguished a three-legged table and a quadruped.

B. On the reverse is a lion running to the right surrounded by the inscription: ƎΛ
ИΩ

193. Chalcedony gem engraved on both faces. The drawing appears certainly to have been distorted. Measurements unknown.

Bibl. Macarius, *Abraxas*, p. 51, pl. XV, 62; Montfaucon, *Ant. expl.*, II (2), p. 363, pl. CLVI; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 18, pl. VIII, 14; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 362, no. 67; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 14, 96, no. 8, fig. 11; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 347, no. 127.

A. a) On the obverse, at the top, is an eagle with in front of its beak a little serpent. To the right is the head of Luna, with the crescent moon on her brow, and to the left that of Sol, radiate. Two birds (ravens) flank the group.

b) In the centre of the principal field is a man, dressed in tunic and girdle, kneeling upon a pedestal, with his hands raised towards the muzzles of two horses ridden by two naked youths who extend a hand in salute. The left-hand horseman has a radiate head, the other a crown which is not antique. Beneath the horses' hooves are two naked men prostrate on their backs upon the ground, and above the animal's heads are two stars ,with a third between the forelegs of the left-hand horse. Two naked men, each with a spear, stand behind the right-hand horseman, and two others with a tree (?) between them follow the one on the left, one stretching out his right hand towards his master. The field is bounded by two large serpents.

c) At the bottom the stone is broken and there are visible only a vessel with a cover, a mysterious object (in the form of a key?), a human leg, a, quadruped, and a cup.

B. On the reverse are two serpents coiling round two sticks and inclining their heads over a cup, below which are two stars and a vessel with two *ansae* and a cover; at the sides are two stylised bows in the form of serpents.

194. Gem engraved on both faces. The drawing was found by me in the collection of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome. Measurements (of the drawing): 0.034 × 0.027 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 345, no. 124.

A. a) On the obverse, in the centre of the upper field, stands a woman wearing a dress with a girdle and having a *modius* on her head, who stretches out her arms towards two supporting horsemen dressed in cloaks and Phrygian caps. Each rider brandishes a spear obliquely, and has beneath his horse's hooves a naked man, prostrate face downwards upon the ground; the one on the left is followed by an attendant, the other by a woman holding her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis). Above are two busts in profile, on the left Sol, with radiate head, and on the right Luna, the group being framed by two rearing serpents forming an arch and interspersed with seven stars.

b) The figures in the lower part are disposed in three groups. The first consists of seven stars, a lion, a three-legged table, a fish, a bull's head and a man dressed in a cloak who skins a ram hanging from a tree with many branches; the second of seven craters and a cock; the third of seven vessels, roughly indicated (amphorae?).

B. On the reverse is the triple Hekate upon a pedestal, dressed in a tunic and with the usual *modius*. In her six hands are two daggers, two torches and two trailing whips. Near Hekate is a woman in profile facing left, who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and below the two deities is a naked man, prostrate face downwards upon the ground. Around the figures and between them is an unintelligible inscription in Greek lettering:

I Ω
E
I
Z IA
I
I E
I
Z Z Z Y

195. Engraved chalcedony gem. Vienna Museum (Inv. no. IX B 167: III 2462). Measurements: 0.035 × 0.027 m.

Bibl. Macarius, *Abraxas*, p. 51, pl. XI, 45; Winckelmann, *Pierres gravées*, p. 27, no. 122; Toelken, *Vertiefgeschnitt. Steine*, III, p. 144, no. 114; Gerhard, *AZ*, 1849, p. 60, pl. VI, 9; Sacken and Kenner *Sammlung. Cab. Wien*, p. 432, no. 167; Tocilescu, *Dacia*, p. 337, n. 354; Hülsen, *MdI*, 1888, p. 316, n. 1; Antonescu, *Cabirii*, p. 15, pl. VIII, 12; Hampel, *AÉrt*, 1903, p. 360, no. 65; Dölger, *IXΘYC*, II, p. 447; III, pl. LXXIX, 5; Buday, *DolgSzeged*, 1928, pp. 35, 107, no. 23, fig. 34; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 344, no. 122.

a) In the middle of the upper register is enthroned a woman dressed in chiton, himation and girdle and holding out her hands under the muzzles of two supporting horses, whose riders are dressed in cloak, tunic and cap and each brandish a *draco*. Beneath her feet is a naked man, prostrate face downwards with arms outstretched.

b) The central register represents a banquet: three men reclining on a large couch extend their left hands to the right and with their right support themselves upon little cushions. In front of the couch is a three-legged table flanked by a serpent on the left, and on the right by a cock. To the left of the couch are a covered vessel and a *cista mystica* from which a serpent emerges, while to the right are a vessel similar to the first, a fish and a bearded sphinx.

c) In the bottom register there are: a gridiron, a man dressed in tunic and cloak and with the mask of a ram on his head, an animal's skull (?), a curious object consisting of two lines forming an angle, a woman dressed in chiton and himation who holds her right hand in front of her mouth (Nemesis), and a sieve.

196. Engraved gem, identical with the preceding. Berlin Museum.

Bibl. Furtwängler, *Geschnitt. Steine im Antiq. Berlin*, p. 335, no. 9468; Rostovtzeff, *Tablette du Louvre*, p. 25, pl. I, 3; Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 345, no. 123.

See no. 195.

197. Engraved gem. Plaster impression found by me in the Cades Collection of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome. Measurements: 0.025 × 0.032 m.

Bibl. Tudor, *ED*, VII, p. 348, no. 128.

a) In the centre is a large rearing serpent supported by a naked man, kneeling with arms raised. Two supporting horsemen, also naked and with radiate heads, trample underfoot two serpents; with outstretched hand they salute the serpent in the middle, while with the other they support themselves on their horses. Above the head of each is a star, and in front of the one on the left is another, larger; before the right-hand horseman is a branch (?), and above the head of the serpent a crescent moon.

b) Below are a naked man with his left arm raised, a raven, a bow in the form of a serpent, a vessel, a second naked man with his knees bent and arms outstretched towards the vessel, and, below the bow, a thunderbolt.

ADDENDA

POROLISSVM: Moigrad
(commune Mirşid, distr. Sălaj, Rumania)

198. Left-hand portion of a rectangular marble relief. (Information and photograph communicated by my colleague I. I. Russu). Zălan Museum (Rumania). Measurements: 0.165 × 0.130 × 0.025 m.

Bibl. Unpublished.

a) On the left of the top register is the figure of Nemesis, dressed in a long garment and holding her right hand in front of her mouth. In the centre are two busts of a triad, the third one, on the right, being broken away. Of the two that remain, that on the left represents a bearded man with Phrygian cap while the other is of a woman; in front of them are three cup-shaped vessels.

b) In the centre of the principal field stands the figure of a woman, in front of whom is a three-legged table with a fish upon it. She holds two vessels beneath the muzzles of a pair of horses, of which the one on the right is almost completely lost. The left-hand horseman, preserved intact, is dressed in tunic and Phrygian cap, and beneath the hooves of his horse is a man prostrate upon the ground. The horseman is followed by an attendant, the upper part of whose body is carved in the top left-hand corner.

PROVENANCE UNKNOWN

199. Engraved gem, now lost. Two copies of the impression are preserved at Prague and Magdeburg, in the archives of Bishop Bruno of Olmütz (Czechoslovakia), who used the intaglio as a seal in the years 1245-1247. Measurements (of the impression): 0.023 × 0.028 m.

Bibl. Pelikán, *Sborník Prací*, XIV (1965), p. 193, pl. XXIII.

a) At the top, in the middle, is an eagle with head turned to the right and a crown in its beak. On the left is the bust of Sol, with radiate head, and on the right that of Luna, with the crescent moon on her brow.

b) In the centre of the principal field stands a woman dressed in a long garment and with a *modius* on her head, who raises her hands to the heavens. In front of her is a three-legged table with a fish upon it, and two stars flank her head. At her sides advance two horsemen crowned by two Victories flying over them; they brandish double axes to strike two men prostrate beneath their horses' hooves. The left-hand horseman has as attendant Nemesis, holding her right hand to her mouth, while the one on the right is followed by a soldier with a helmet upon his head (Mars). Behind the two attendants are two uncertain objects.

c) At the bottom there may be distinguished, from left to right: a cock, a ram, a crater (or amphora?), a lion and a raven. Below the vessel and the lion are other indeterminate objects (lines and dots).

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1. Monuments listed by Tudor, *ED*, VII(1937) (nos. 1-130); *ED*, VIII(1938) (nos. 131-134); *Dacia*, N.S. IV(1960) (nos. 135-181); *Dacia*, N.S. V(1961) (nos. 182-184) with their corresponding numbers in *CMRED*.

1	1	41	62	81	144	121	189
2	2	42	63	82	134	122	195
3	3	43	79	83	145	123	196
4	4	44	81	84	168	124	194
5	5	45	87	85	185	125	192
6	15	46	83	86	133	126	191
7	16	47	84	87	164	127	193
8	18	48	89	88	123	128	197
9	19	49	85	89	124	129	190
10	9	50	92	90	130	130	76
11	11	51	93	91	51	131	41
12	12	52	94	92	117	132	25
13	13	53	100	93	135	133	17
14	14	54	104	94	136	134	54
15	20	55	105	95	137	135	6
16	21	56	147	96	138	136	7
17	26	57	148	97	169	137	8
18	27	58	149	98	170	138	22
19	28	59	150	99	125	139	23
20	29	60	152	100	126	140	24
21	31	61	153	101	162	141	33
22	34	62	155	102	151	142	36
23	35	63	156	103	171	143	40
24	38	64	157	104	120	144	41
25	39	65	158	105	121	145	97
26	43	66	159	106	140	146	98
27	44	67	119	107	172	147	102
28	49	68	160	108	139	148	95
29	45	69	161	109	113	149	101
30	46	70	122	110	173	150	90
31	47	71	127	111	175	151	91
32	48	72	128	112	174	152	88
33	64	73	167	113	176	153	86
34	58	74	116	114	177	154	78
35	55	75	30	115	178	155	73
36	56	76	132	116	179	156	72
37	57	77	163	117	—	157	74
38	50	78	141	118	182	158	75
39	65	79	142	119	184	159	77
40	71	80	143	120	187	160	82

161	80	167	107	173	114	179	166
162	70	168	108	174	115	180	154
163	59	169	109	175	118	181	183
164	60	170	110	176	129	182	103
165	61	171	111	177	131	183	32
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2. Monuments noted by Antonescu, *Cabirii* (ref. by pl. and no.) with their corresponding numbers in *CMRED*.

I, 1	45	VI, 7	43	VIII, 13	189	XI, 19	26
I, 2	46	VI, 8	48	VIII, 14	193	21	12
II, 3	174	VII, 9	128	IX, 15	47	22	13
III, 4	1	VII, 10	141	X, 16	49	23	14
IV, 5	9	VIII, 11	191	XI, 17	119		
V, 6	64	VIII, 12	195	XI, 18	28		

3. Monuments listed by Hampel, *AErt*, XXIII(1903); XXV(1905); XXXI(1911); XXXII(1912) with their corresponding numbers in *CMRED*.

10	45	29	14	47	141	65	195
11	46	30	27	48	144	66	189
13	1	31	153	49	163	67	193
14	64	32	119	50	134	72	87
15	55	33	160	51	142	73	145
16	9	34	148	52	128	74	144
17	174	35	26	53	116	75	56
18	18	36	5	54	167	76	3
19	47	37	21	55	136	78	135
20	28	38	152	56	138	79	26
21	49	39	65	57	169	87	116
22	149	40	173	58	137	88	121
23	176	41	43	59	120	89	79
24	11	42	150	60	162	90	104
25	177	43	123	61	57	91	63
26	122	44	124	62	48	92	62
27	12	45	133	63	172	93	83
28	13	46	168	64	191	94	105
						95	71

4. Monuments listed by Buday, *DolgSzeged*, II(1926); IV(1928) (ref. by fig. no.) with their corresponding numbers in *CMRED*.

II(1926)		39	16	10	191	16	160
13	45	40	9	11	193	17	47
16	79	41	174	12	176	18	71
17	46	IV(1928)		13	104	19	27
18	1	1	79	14	175	20	173
38	64	9	189	15	119	21	149

IV(1928)	
22	153
23	65
24	3
25	18
26	122
27	155
28	113
29	62
30	147
31	148
32	5
33	21
34	195
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Compositional Elements[1]

N.B. In the case of identical lead plaques, etc., only the one described in full has been indexed. The corresponding numbers are as follows:

42 (43) **72** (35) **75** (36, 74) **120** (121) **125** (115) **127** (30, 54, 67, 116, 128, 129, 167) **132** (68, 69, 134, 141-145, 163, 168, 180, 185) **133** (51, 52, 60, 61, 117, 123, 124, 130, 131, 164-166, 186) **135** (70, 136) **137** (138, 169, 170) **140** (139, 172) **162** (151, 171) **195** (196)

No. 146 may also belong to one of these groups, and no. 13 was apparently similar to no. **12**.

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---

[1] Subjects repeated either symmetrically or as agroup are noted thus: (two), (three)—those recurring separately thus: (twice).

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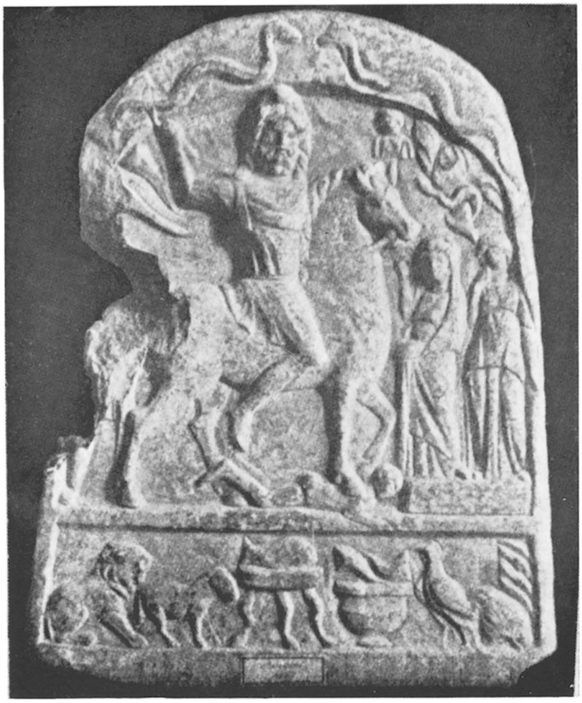
p. xii		last two lines: *for* Galaţului / *read* Galaţiului *for* întemeiere a / *read* întemeierea
p. xiii		second line: *for* Galatzi / *read* Galatz
p. 5	(no. 8)	second line of description: *for* a Phrygian cap / *read* Phrygian costume
p. 10	(no. 17)	fourth line of description: *for* full-face / *read* full face
p. 11	(no. 18)	first line of page: *for* brandishses / *read* brandishes
p. 19	(no. 34)	fifth line from bottom of page: *for* coak / *read* cloak
p. 21	(no. 37)	fifth line of description: *for* full-face / *read* full face
p. 26	(no. 44)	second line of page: *for* the ground / *read* the ground (?),
p. 26	(no. 45)	fourth line of description: *for patera* / *read* patera
p. 28	(no. 48)	eleventh line of description: *for* bareheaded / *read* bare headed fourteenth line of description: *for* Each horsemen / *read* Each horseman
p. 37	(no. 64)	tenth line of page: *for* tripod / *read* three-legged table
p. 52	(no. 87)	tenth line of description: *for* hand / *read* hands
p. 52	(no. 88)	first line of description: *for* Luna / *read* Luna (?) fourth line of description: *for* principall / *read* principal
p. 64	(no. 109)	last line of page: *for* the left-hand horseman / *read* the horseman
p. 69	(no. 118)	fourth line of description: *for* gallop / *read* advance
p. 70	(no. 120)	third line from bottom of page: *for* Phyrgian / *read* Phrygian
p. 71	(no. 120)	third line of page: *for* tripod / *read* three-legged table
p. 81	(no. 137)	first line of page: *for* corners / *read* corners,
p. 82	(no. 140)	fourth line from bottom of description: *for* horsemean / *read* horseman
p. 95	(no. 173)	fourth line of description: *for* bareheaded / *read* bare headed
p. 107	(no. 189)	eleventh line of description: *for* serpent / *read* serpents

PLATES I-XCI



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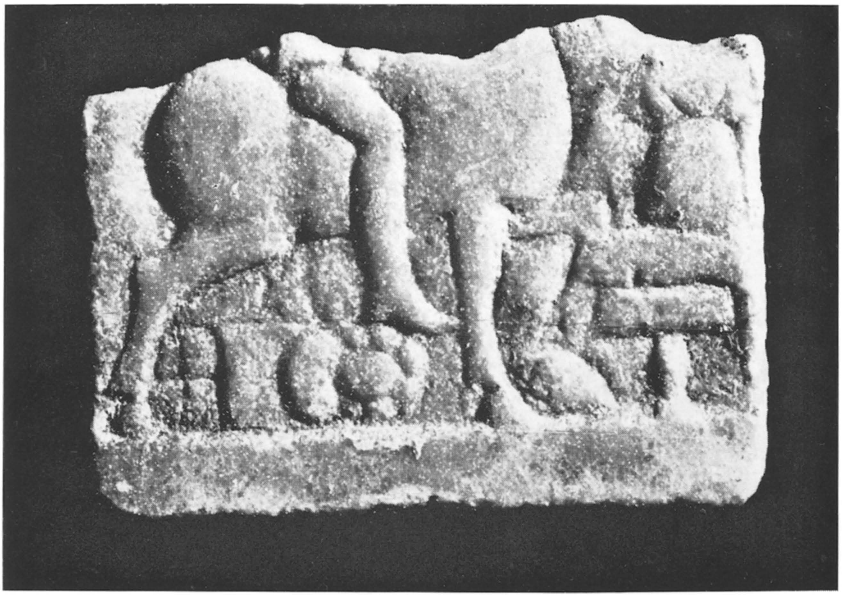
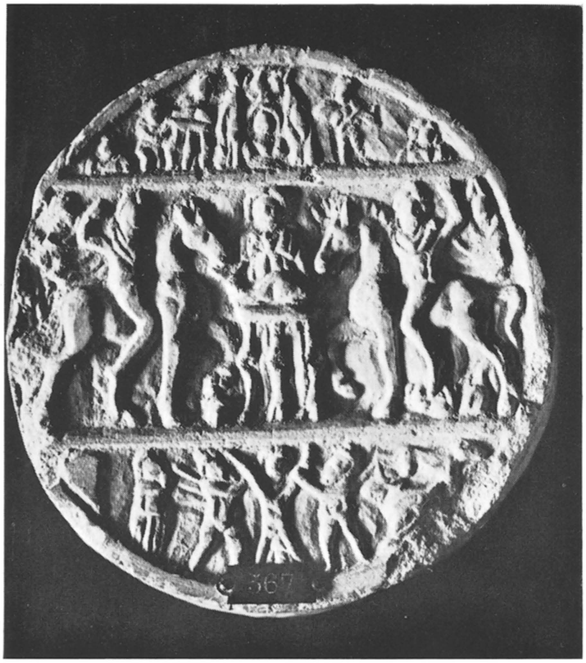


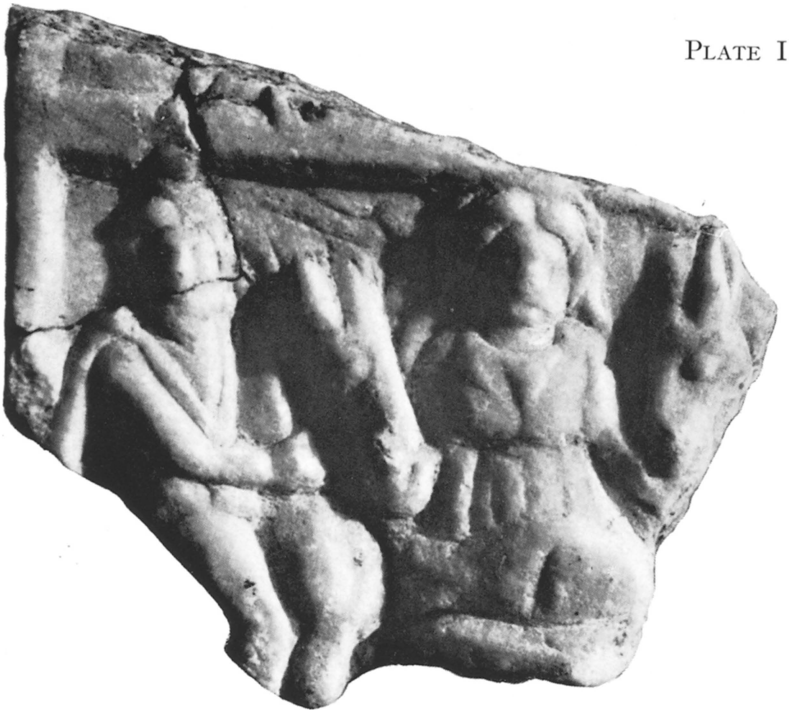
(2)

Plate II



(3)

PLATE III



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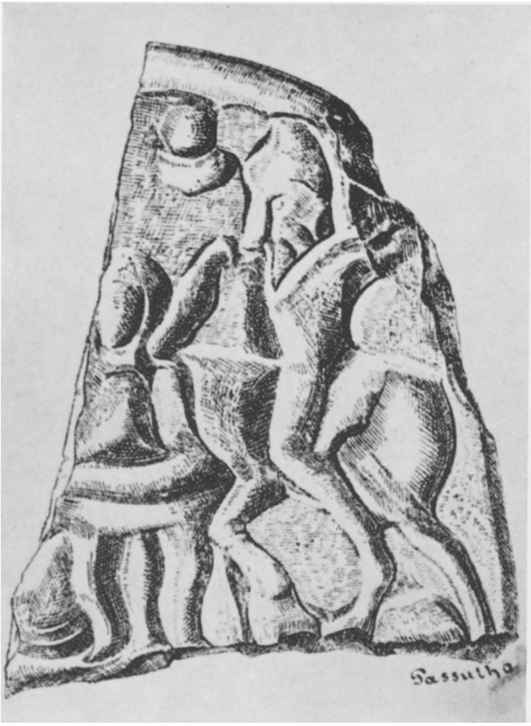

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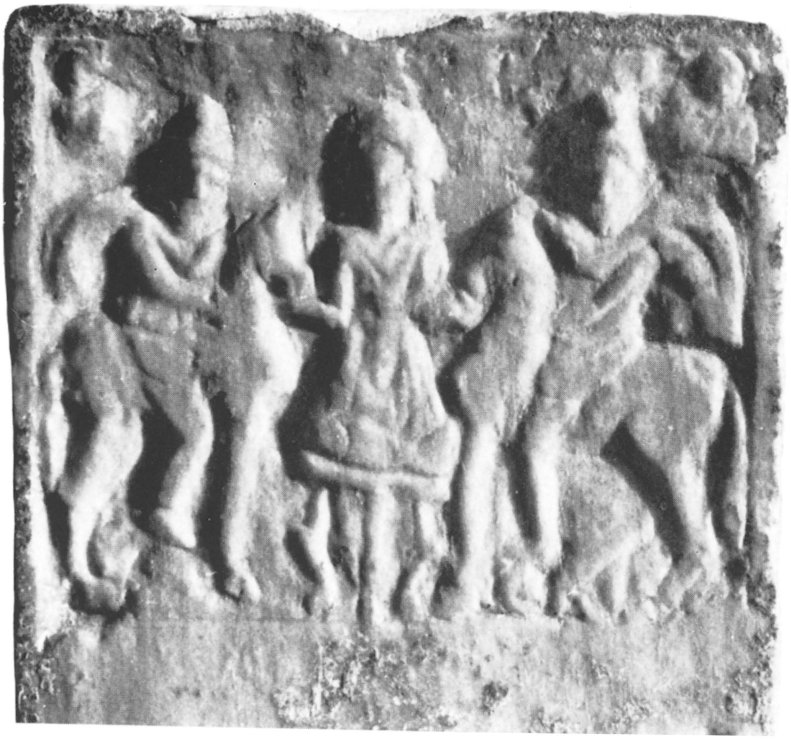

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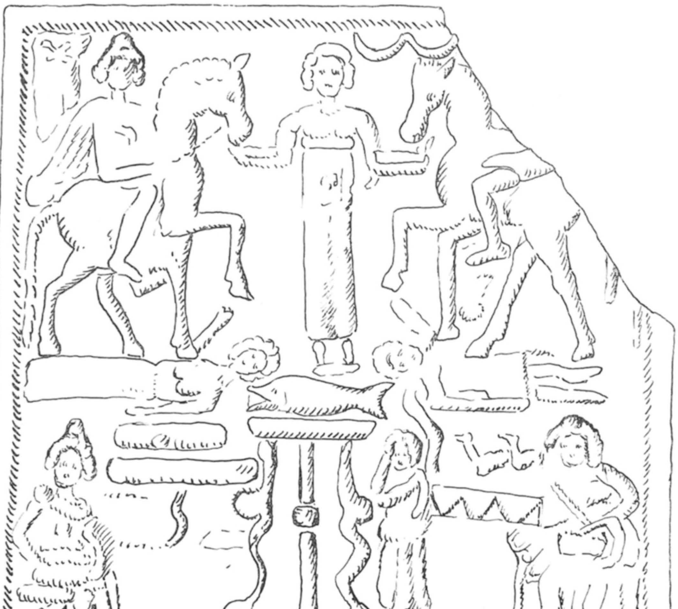

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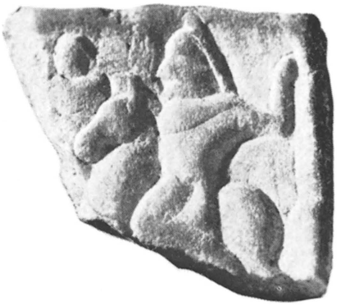

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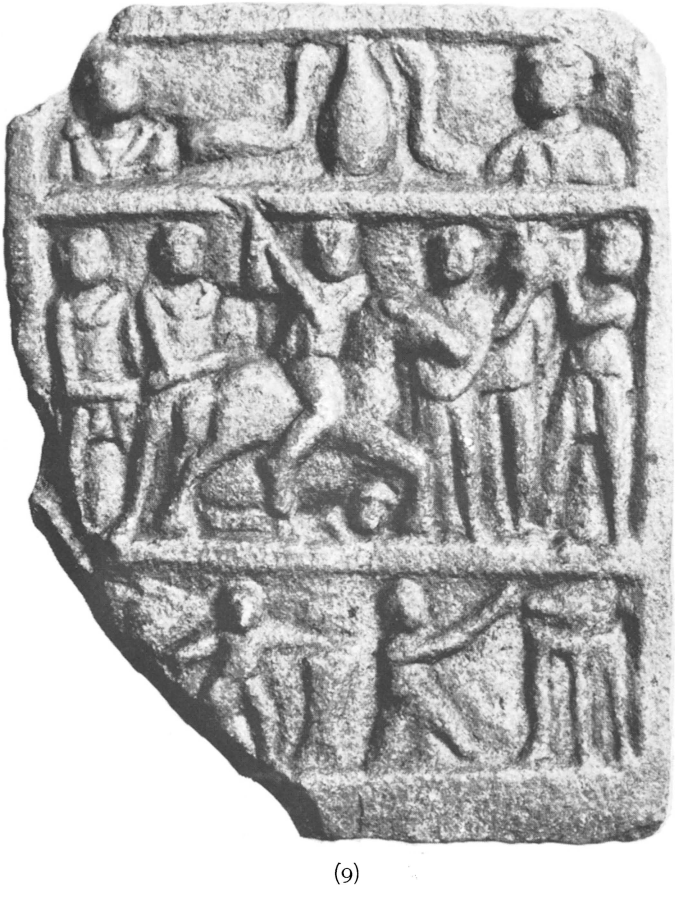

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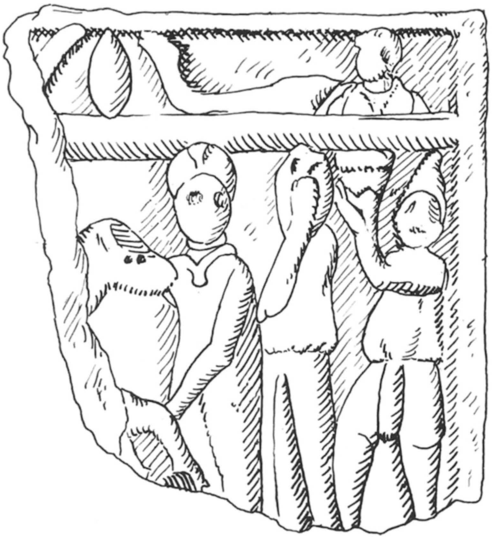
Plate VI



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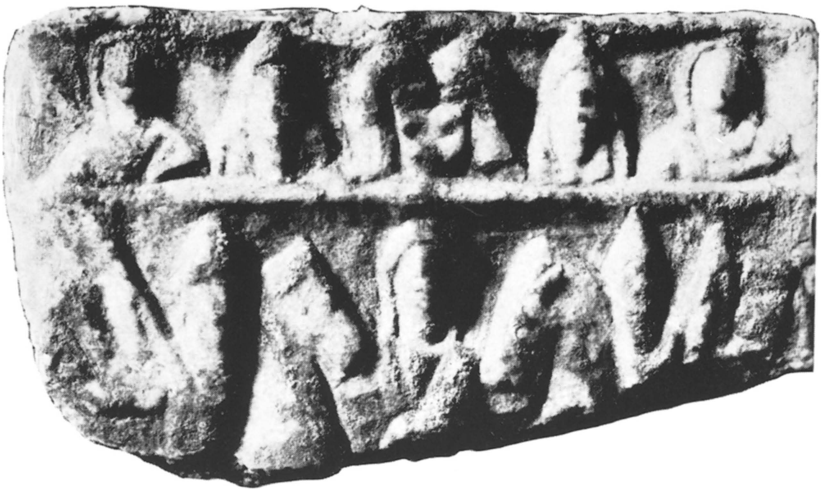

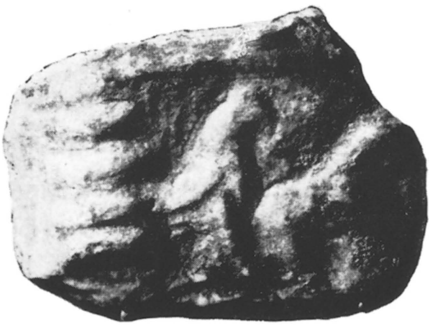

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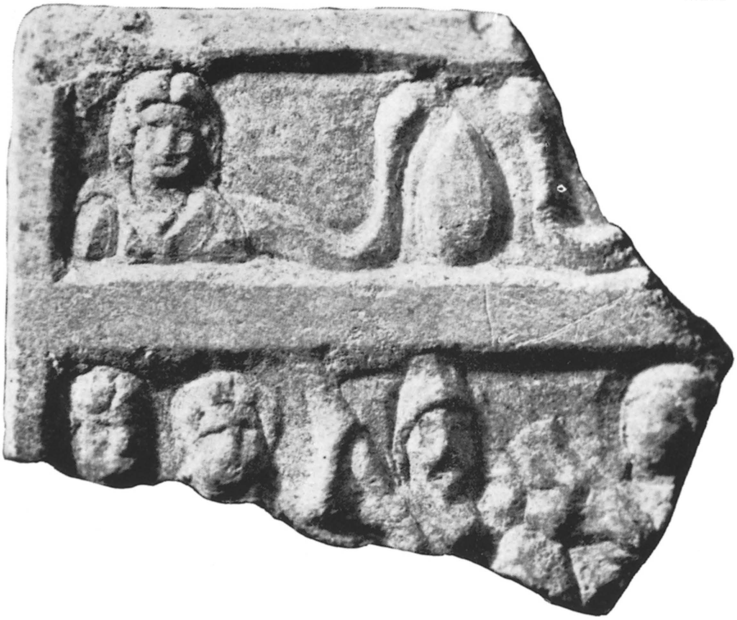

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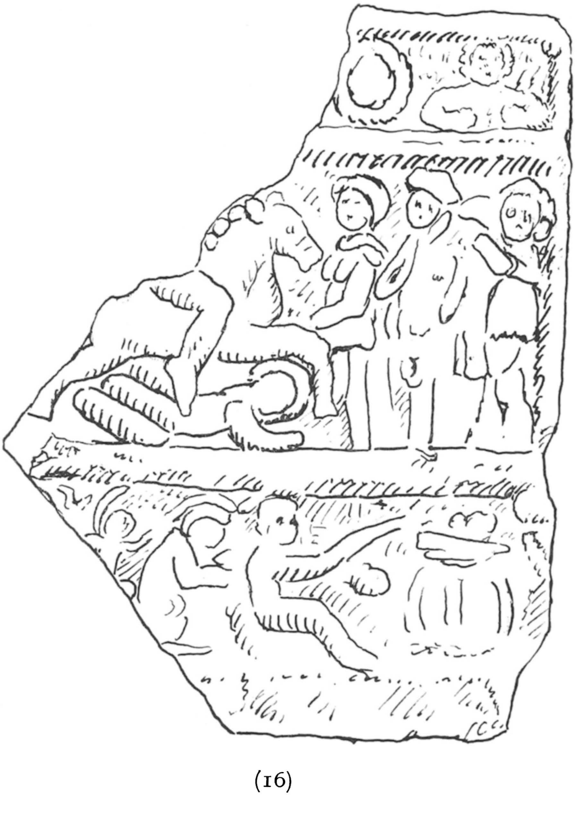

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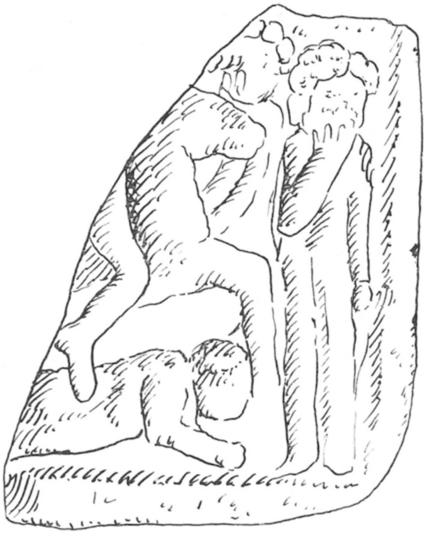

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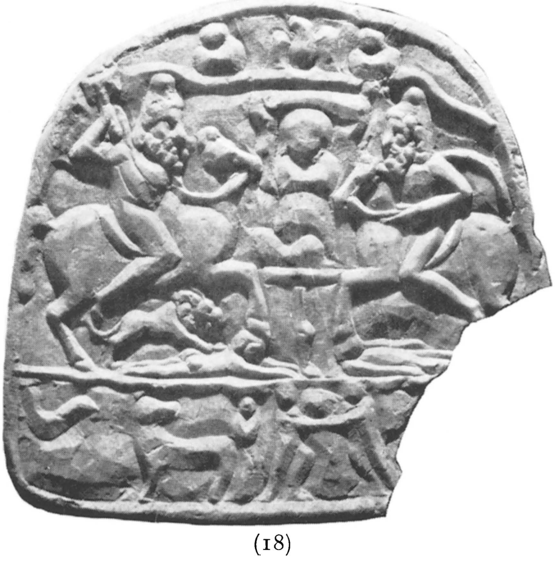

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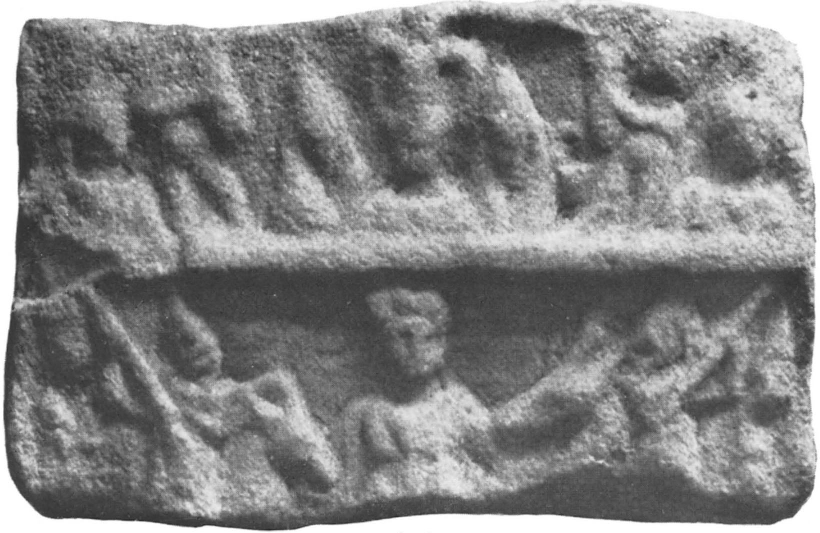

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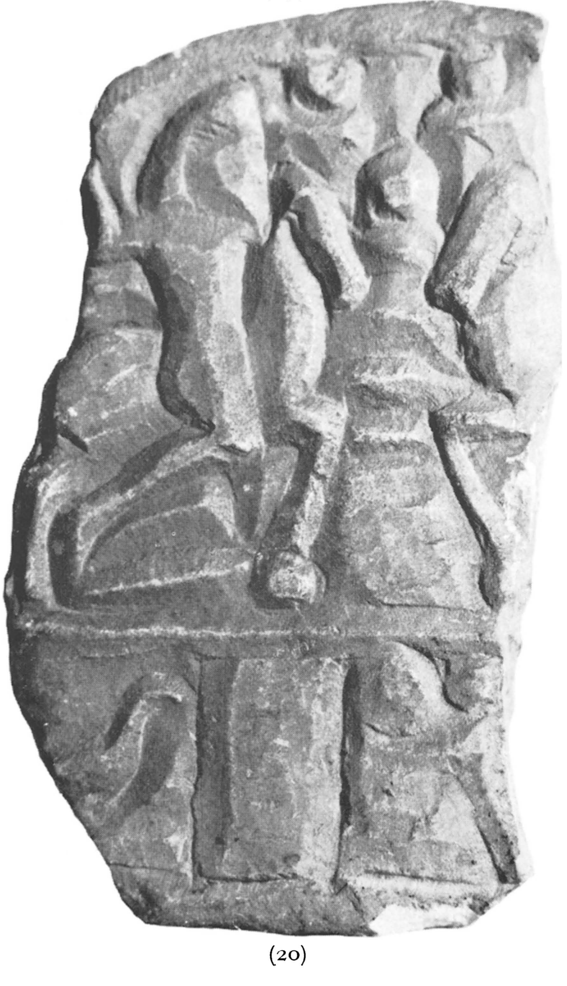

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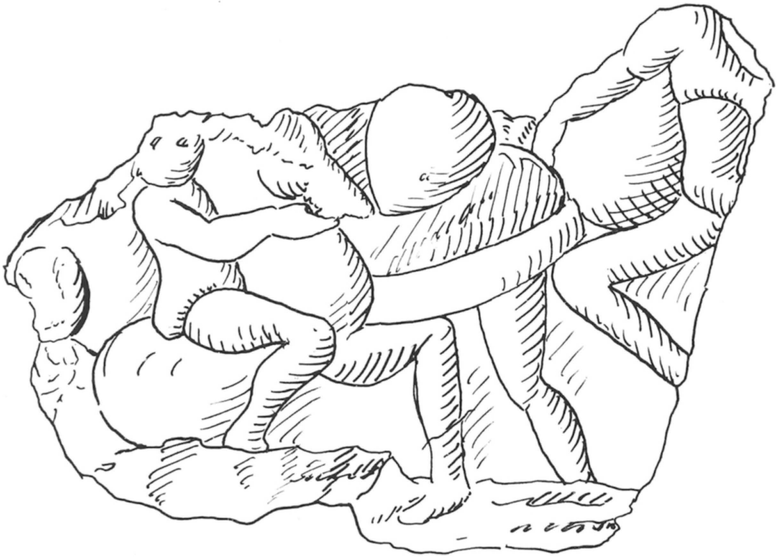

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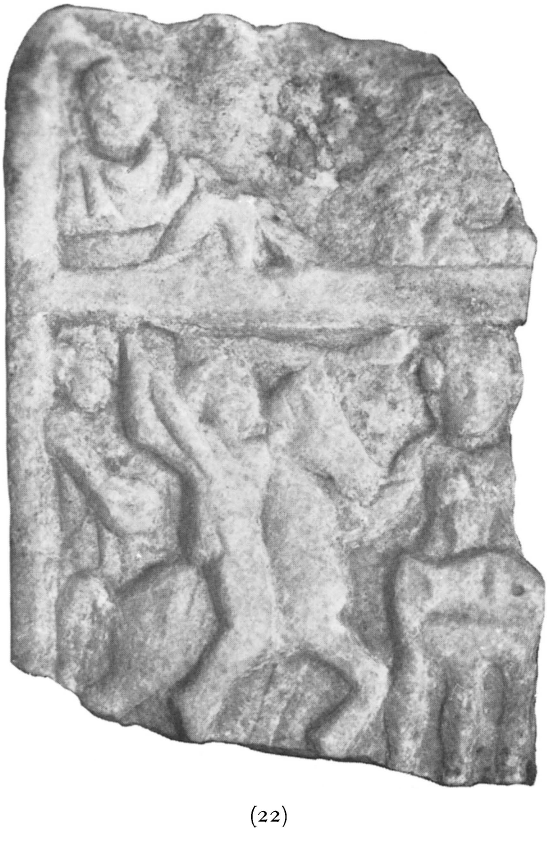

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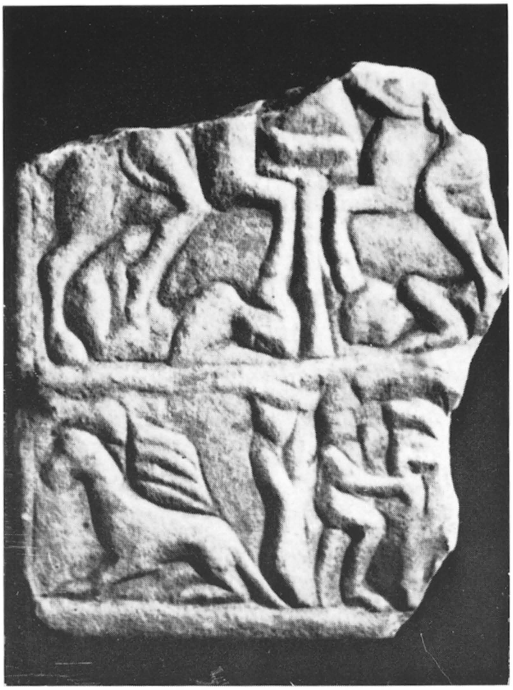

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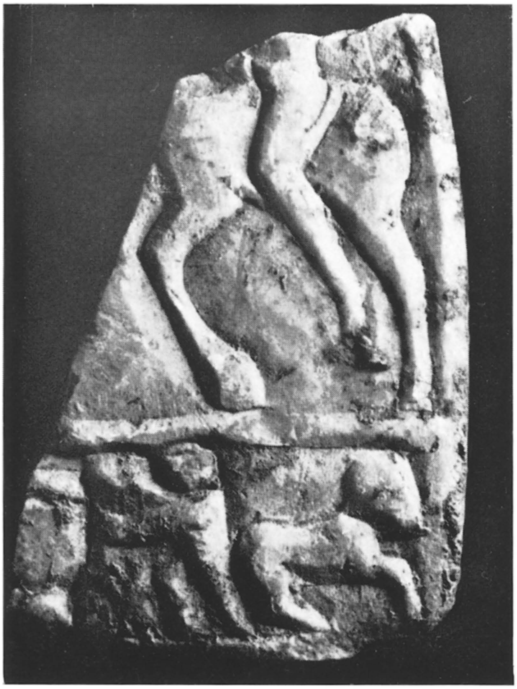

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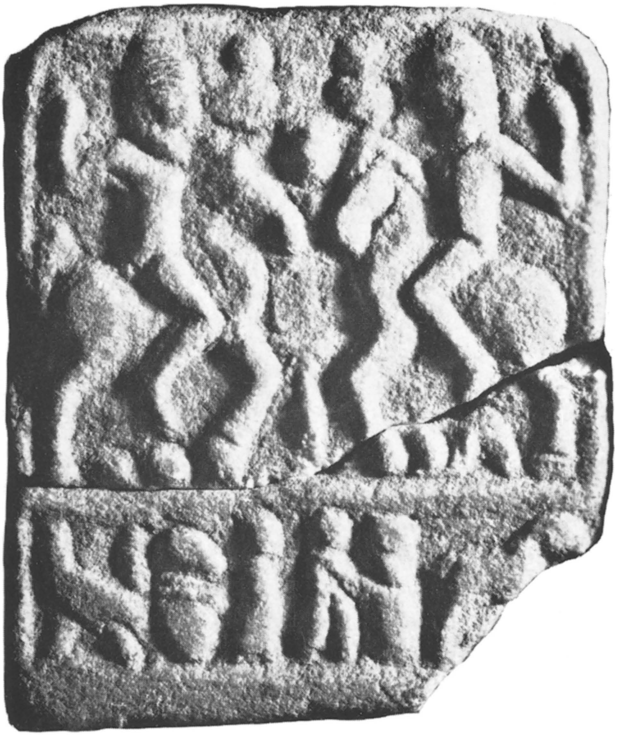
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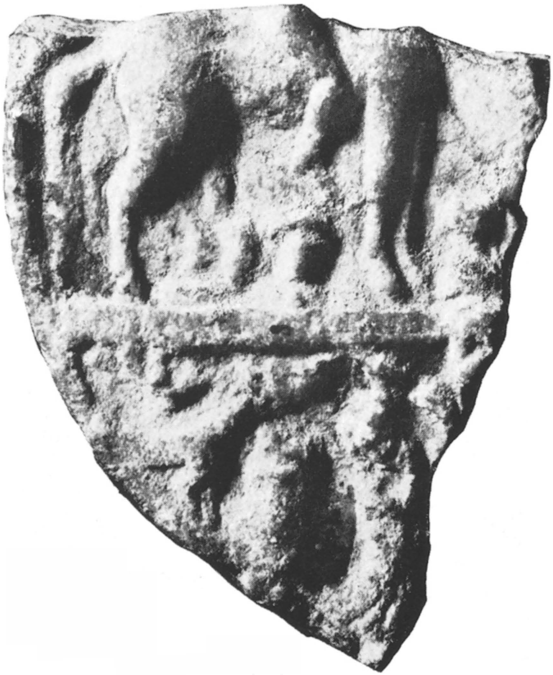
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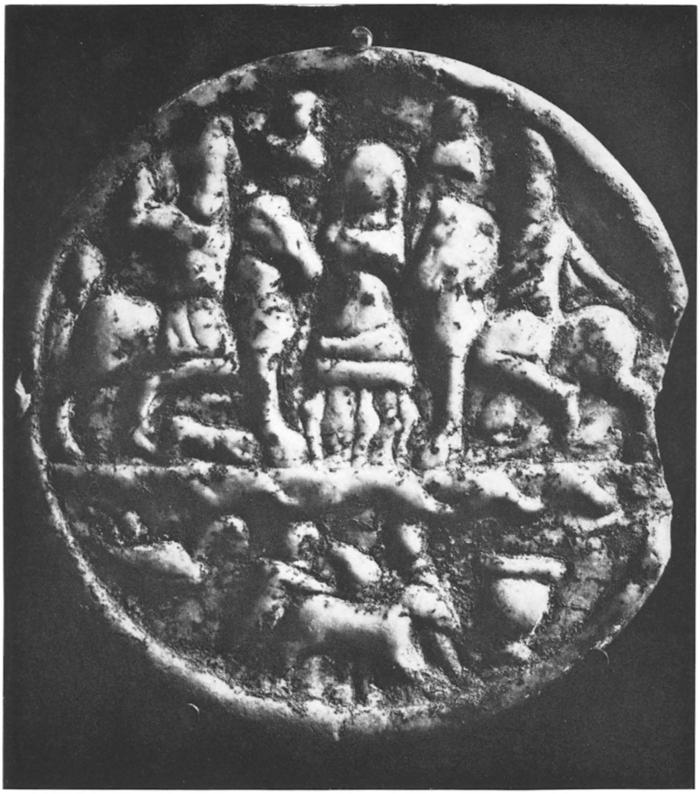

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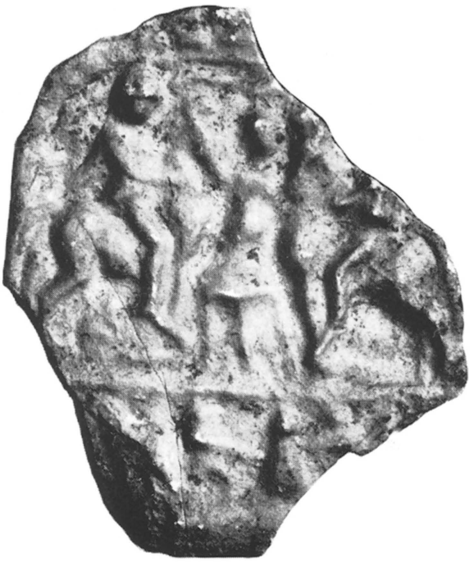

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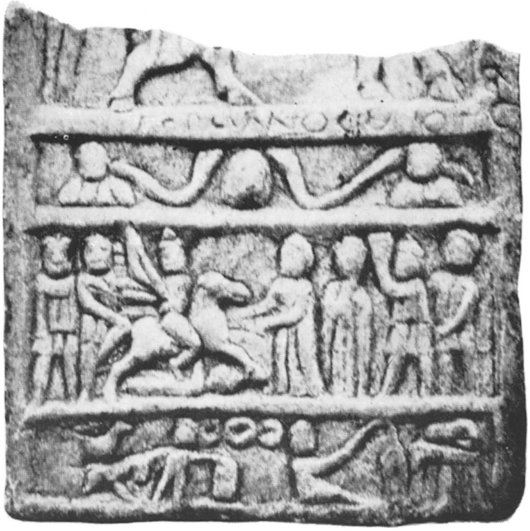
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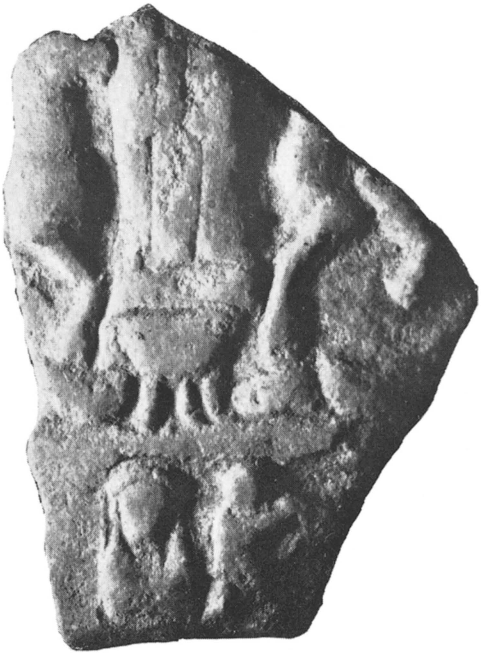
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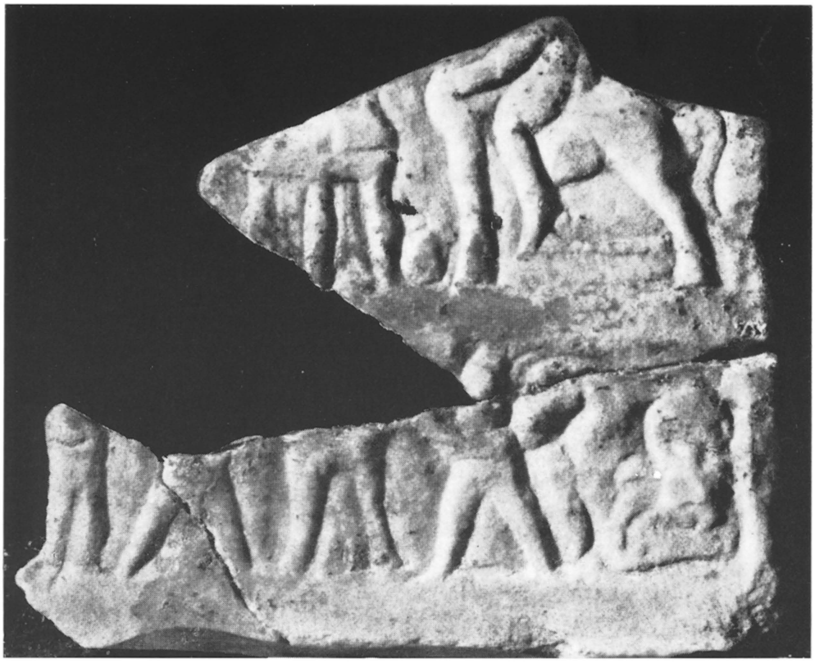

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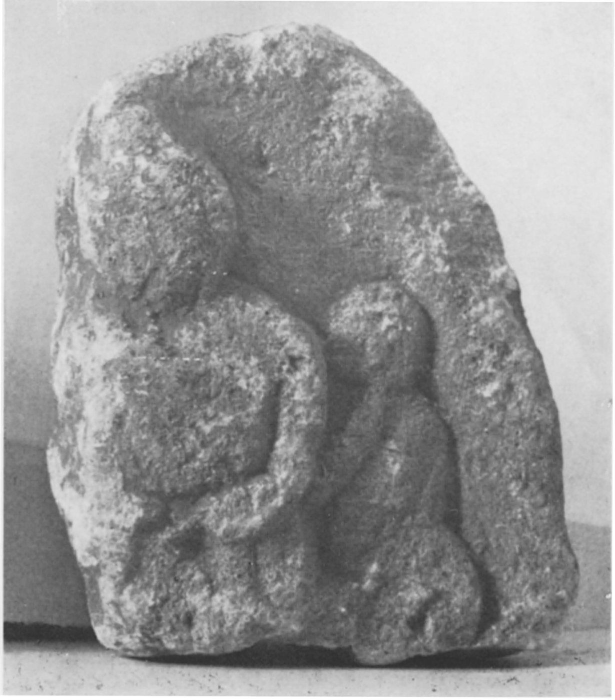

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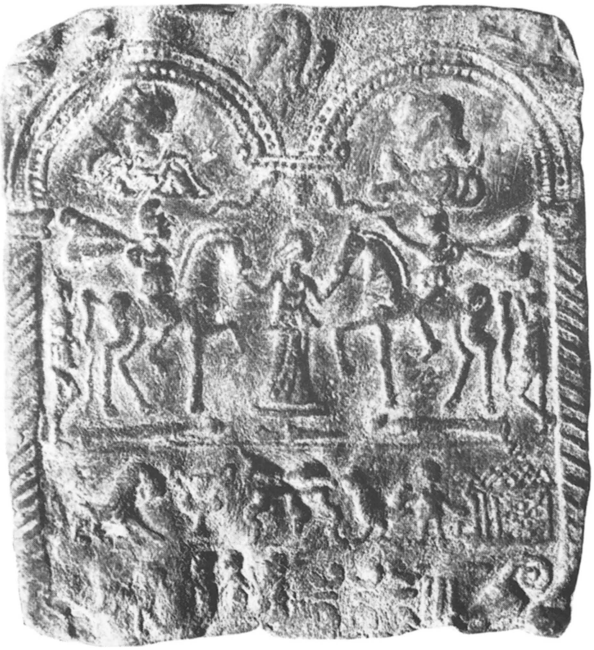
PLATE XVI



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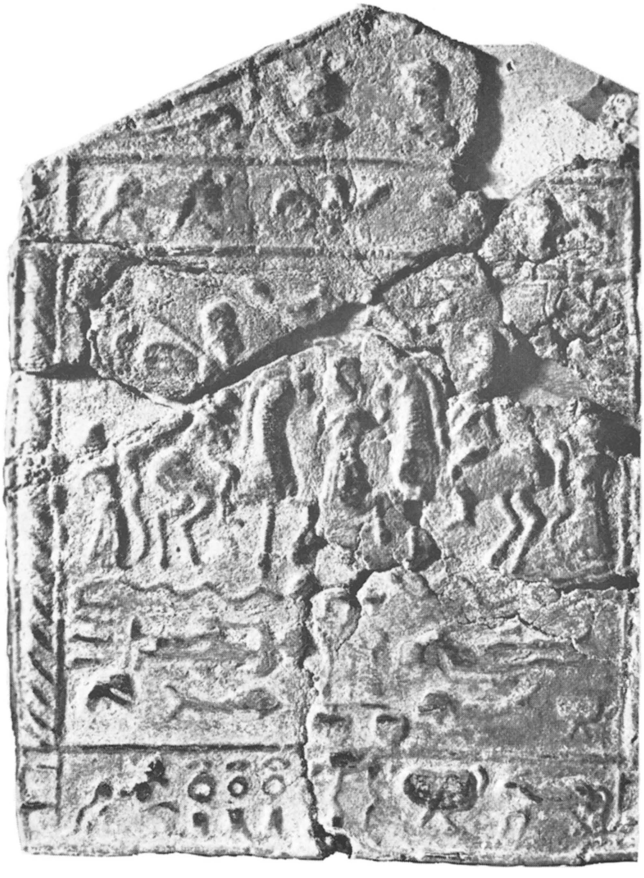

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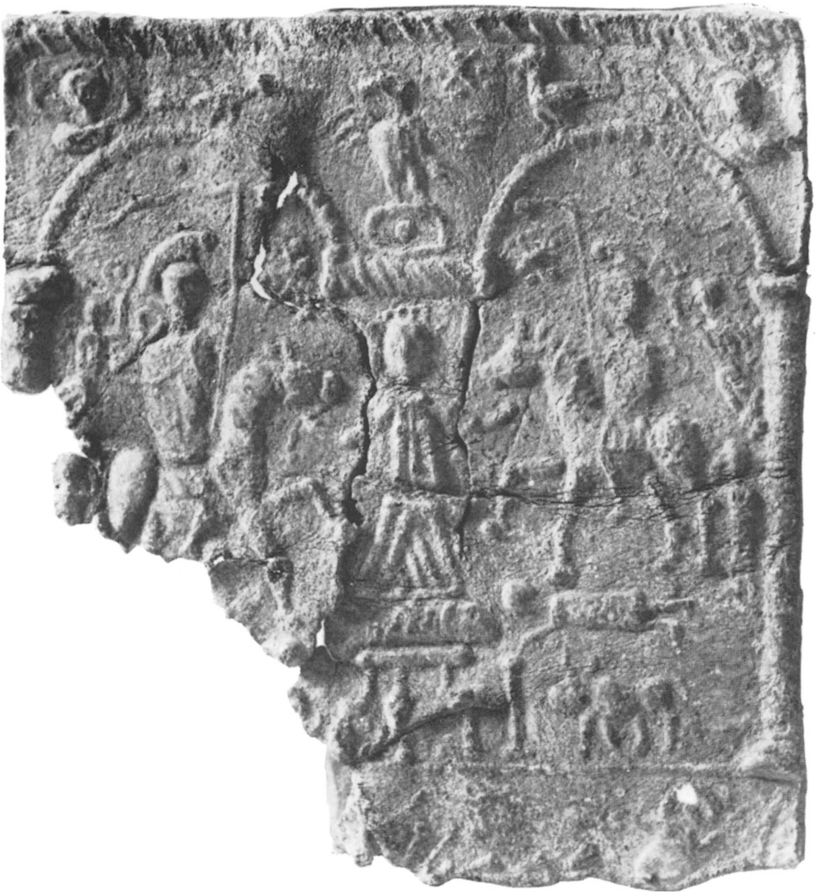

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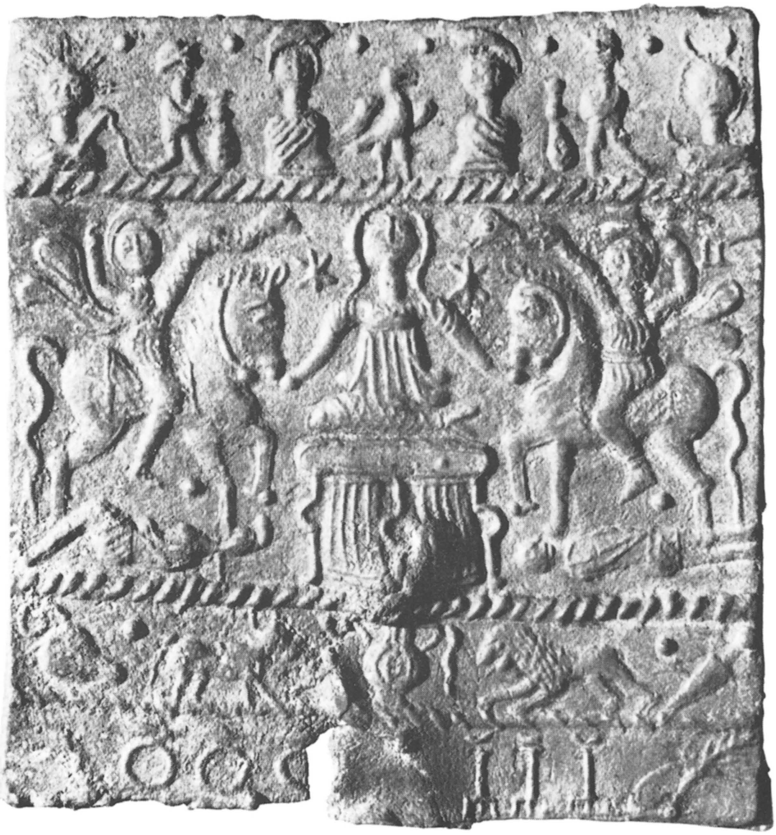

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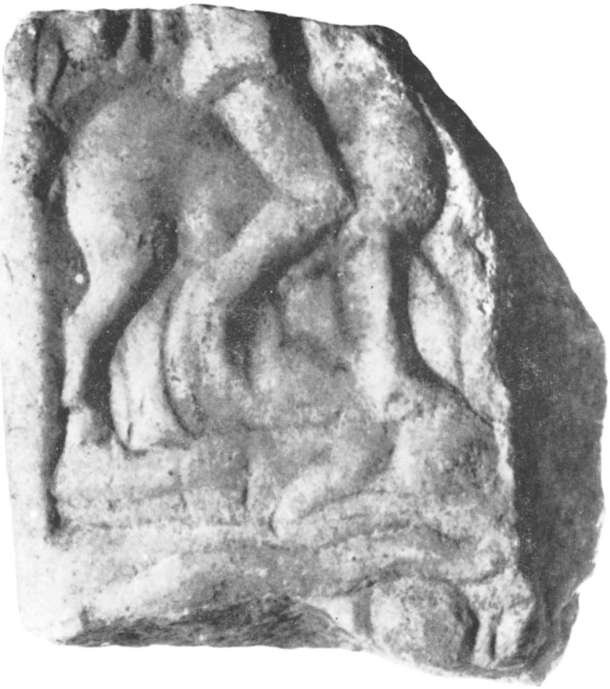

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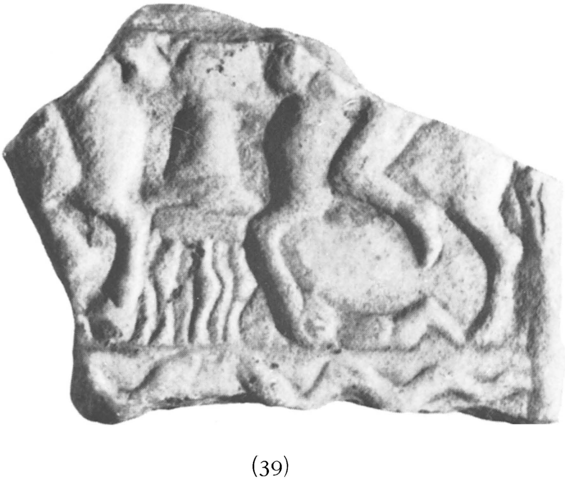

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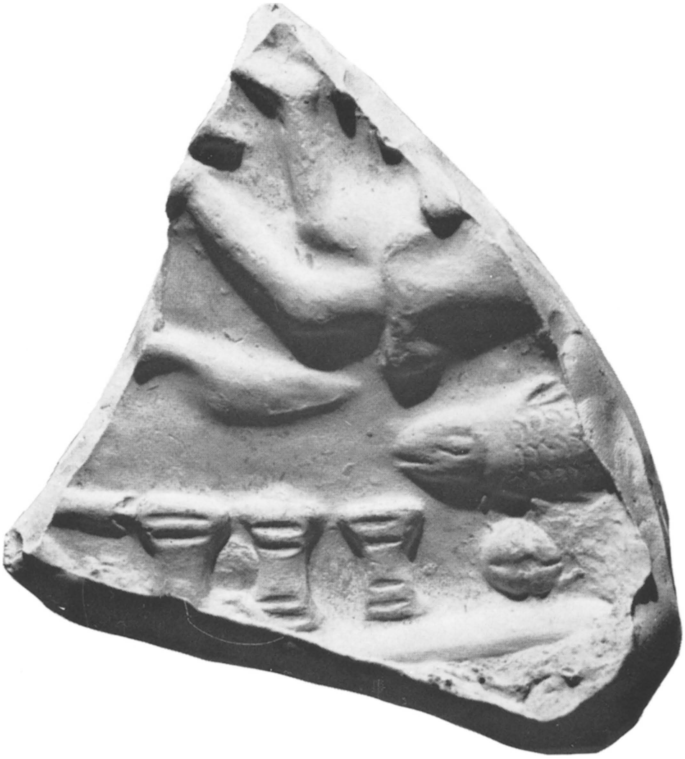

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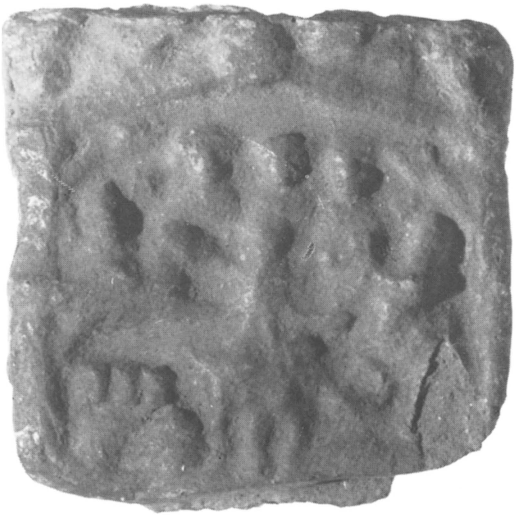

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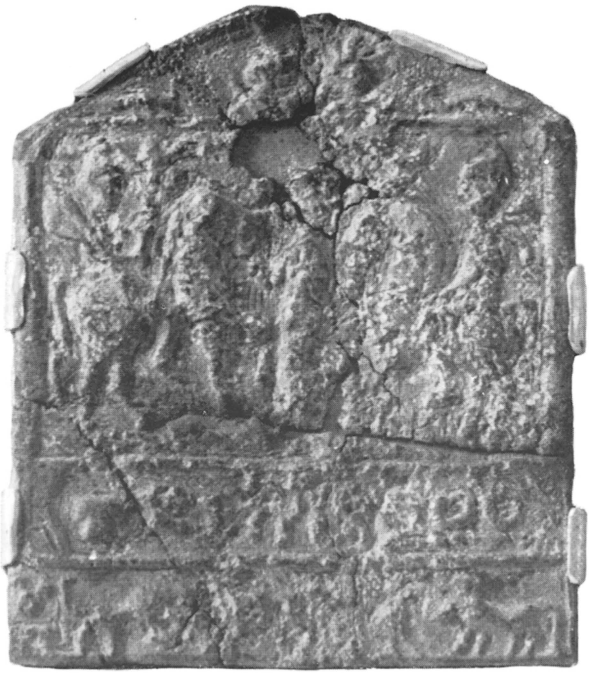

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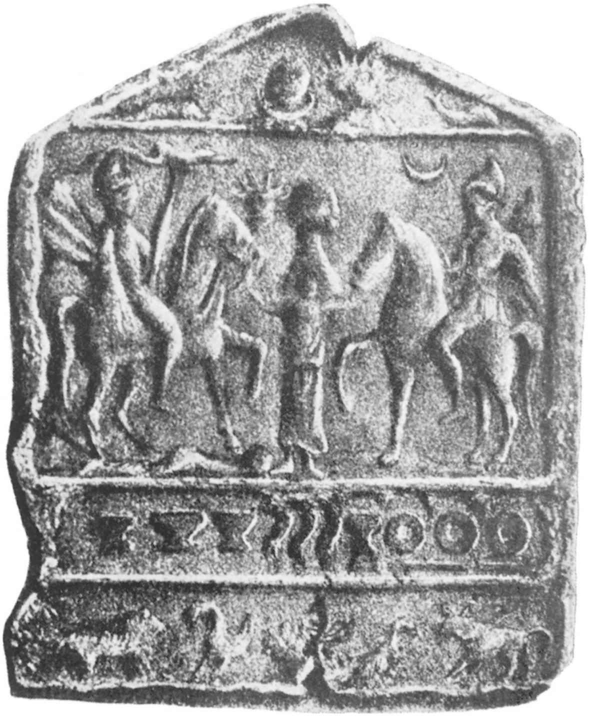

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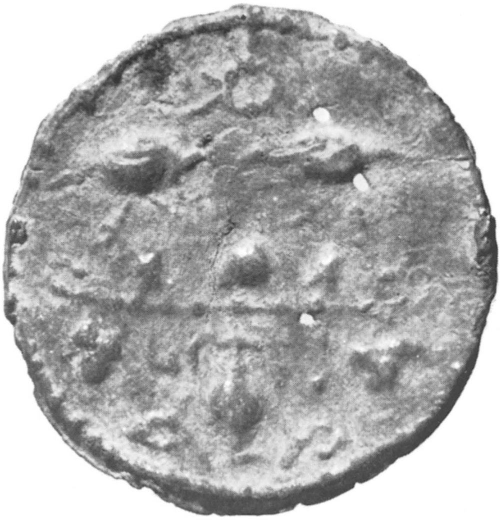

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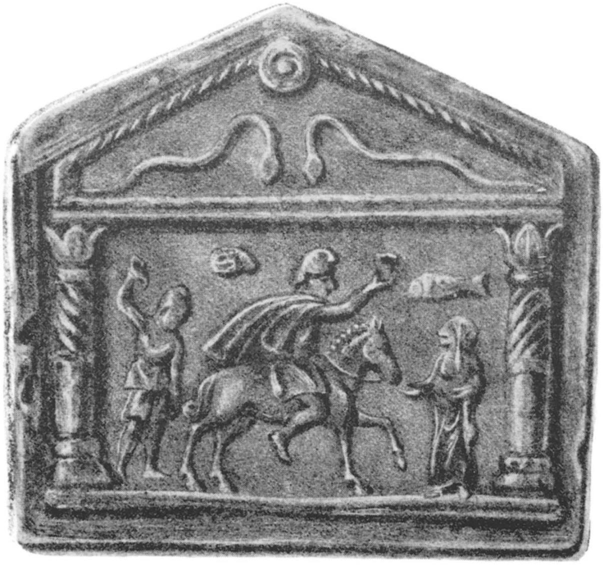

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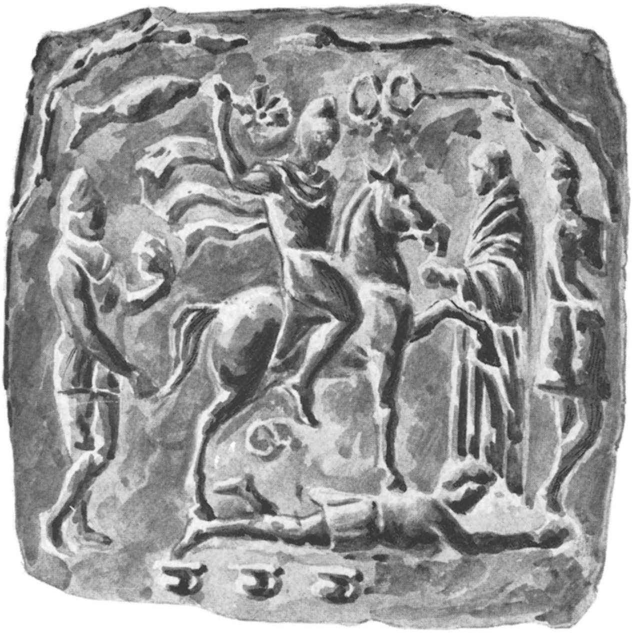

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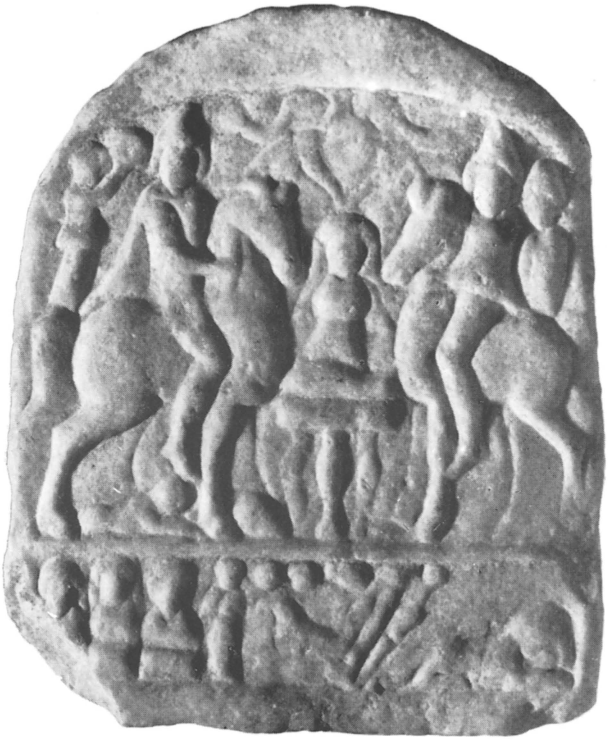

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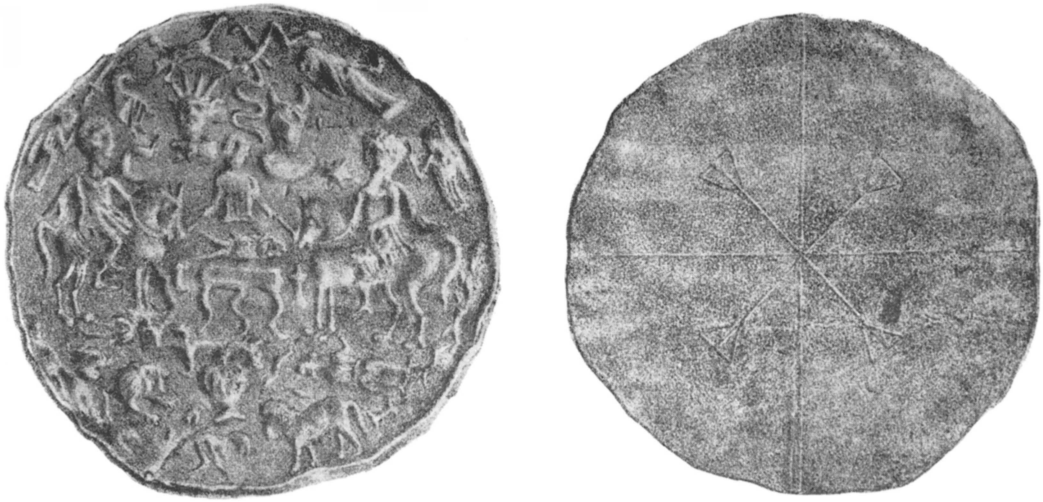
Plate XXV



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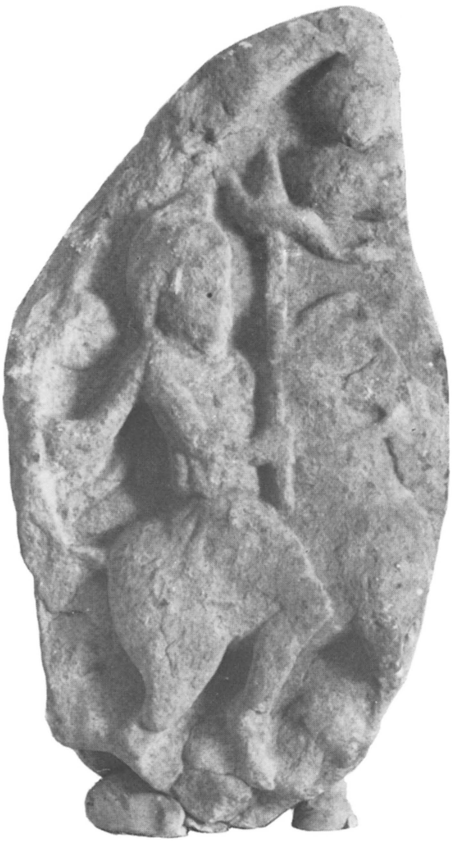

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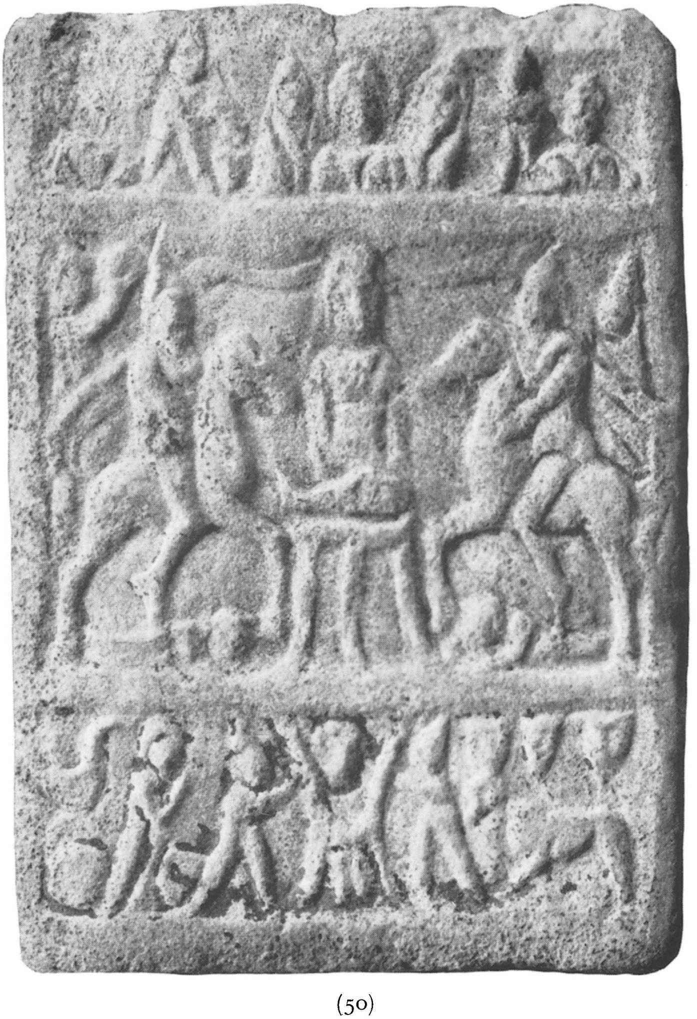

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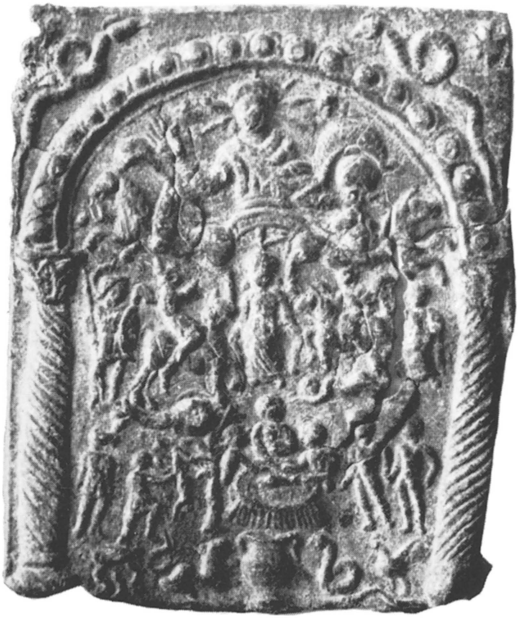

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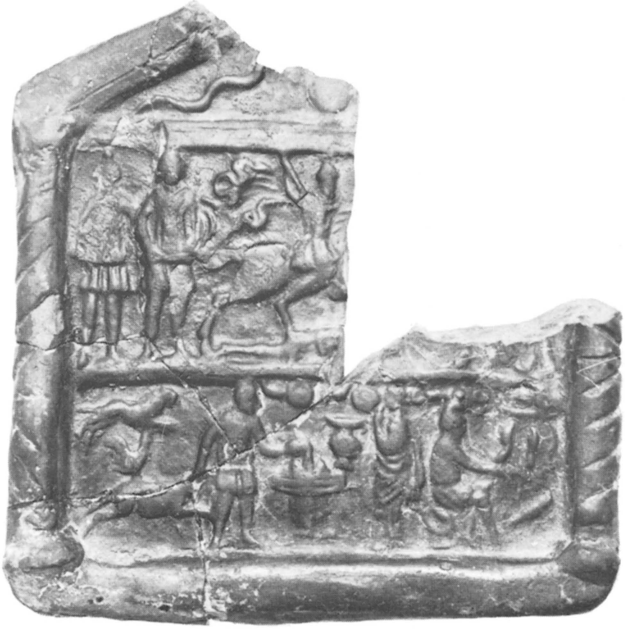

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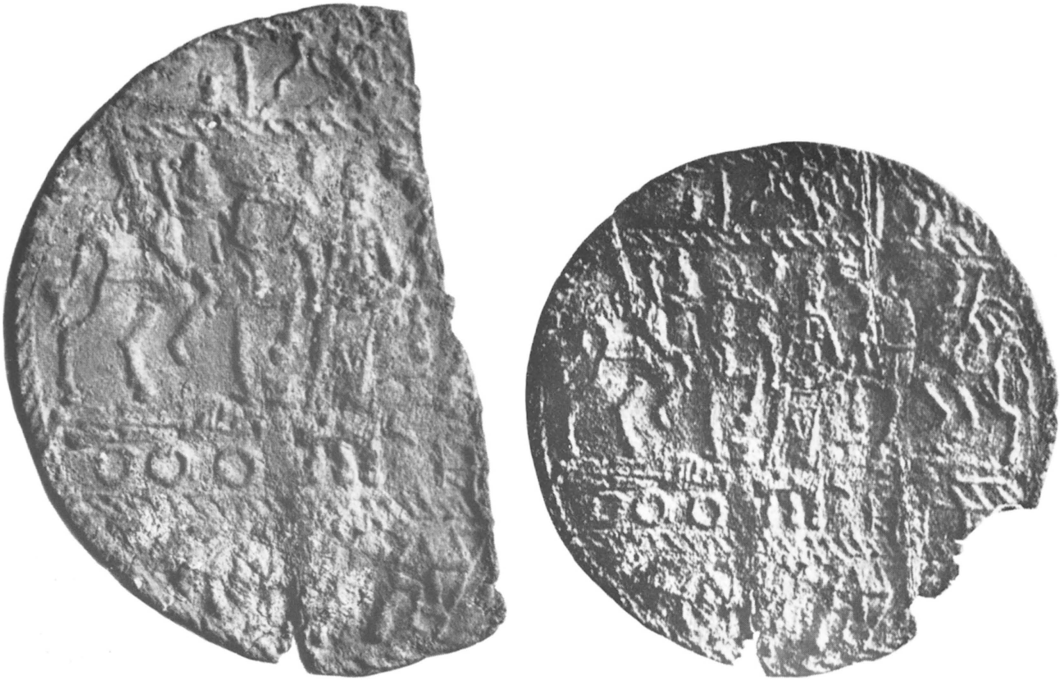

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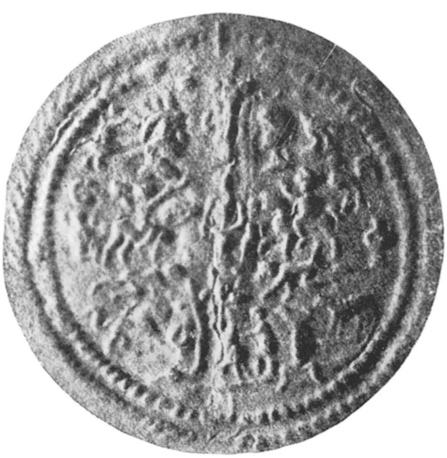

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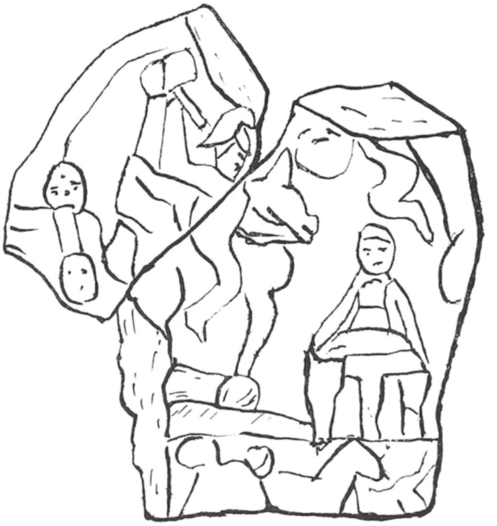

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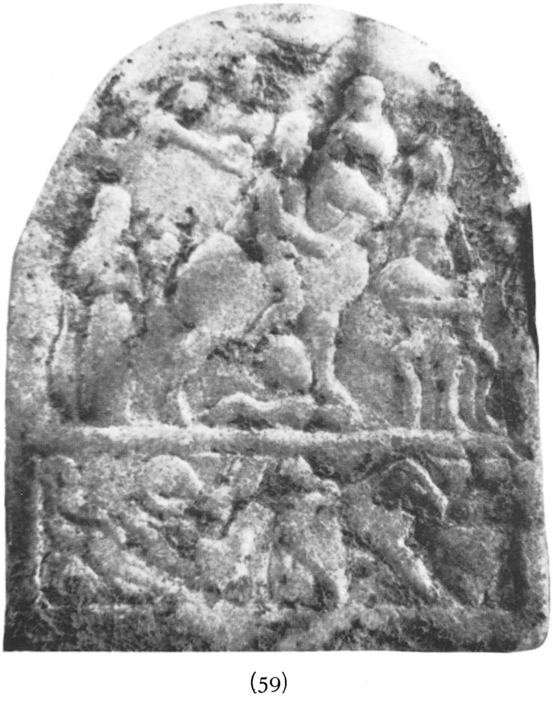

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PLATE XXXI

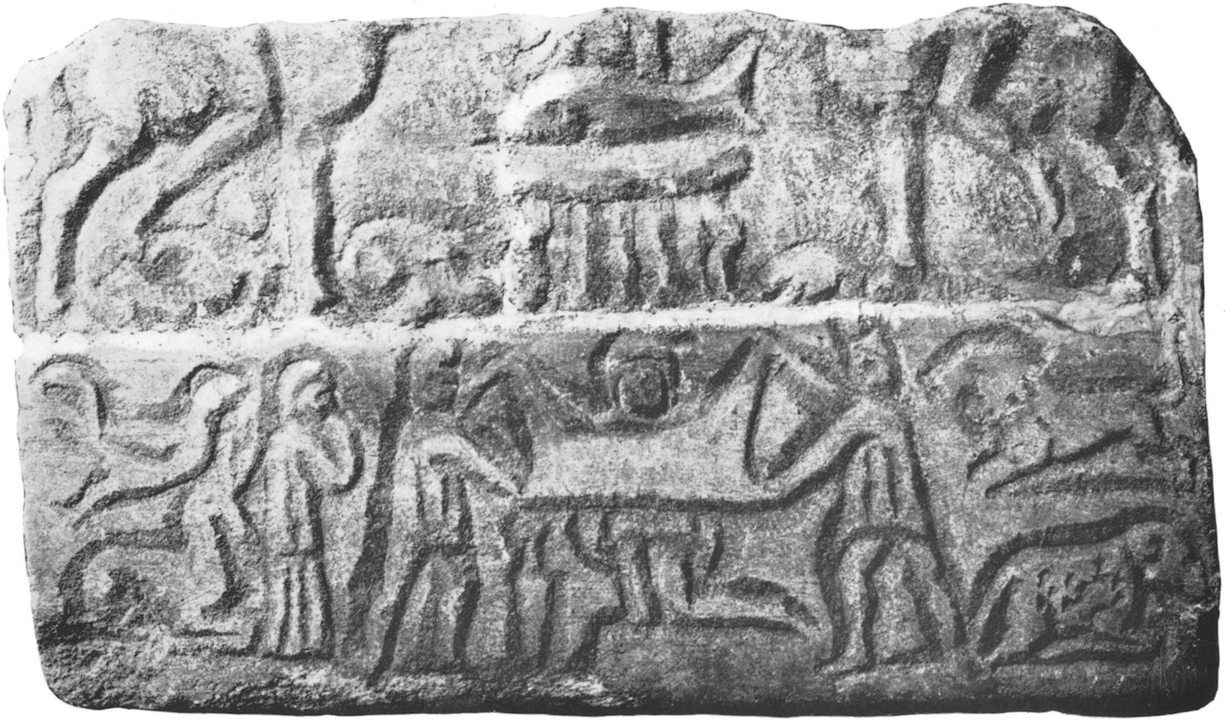

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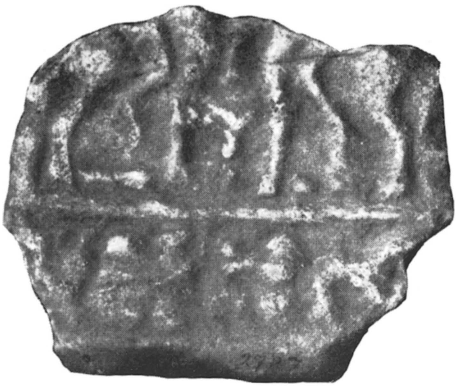
PLATE XXXII



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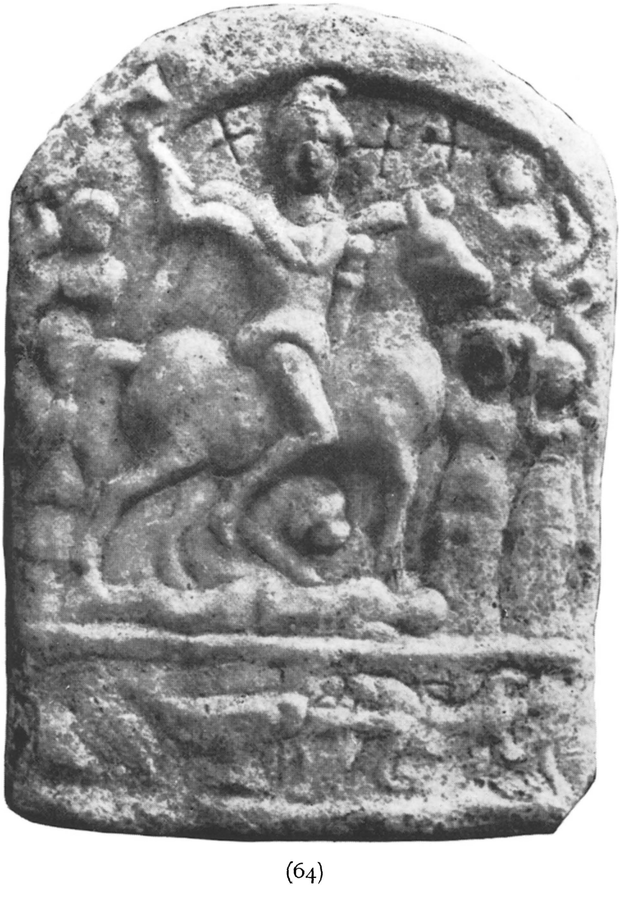

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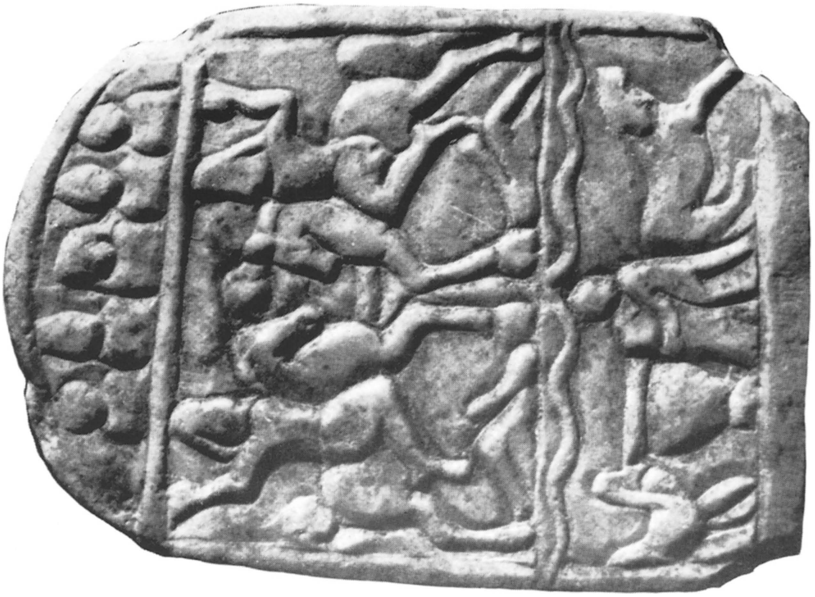

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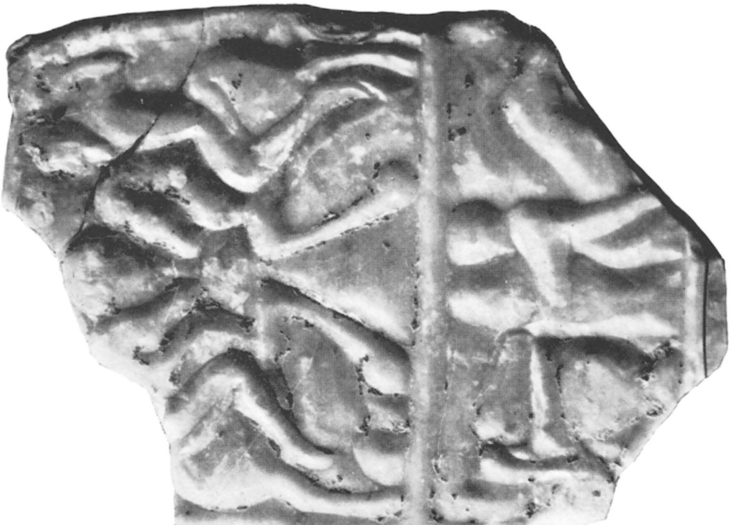

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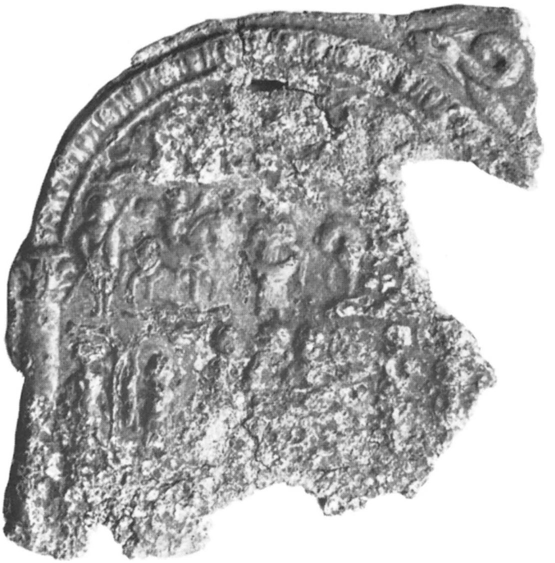

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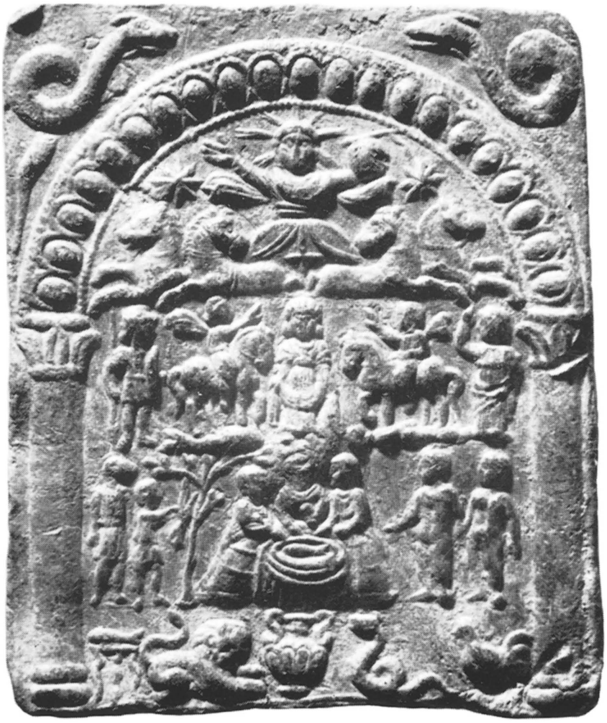

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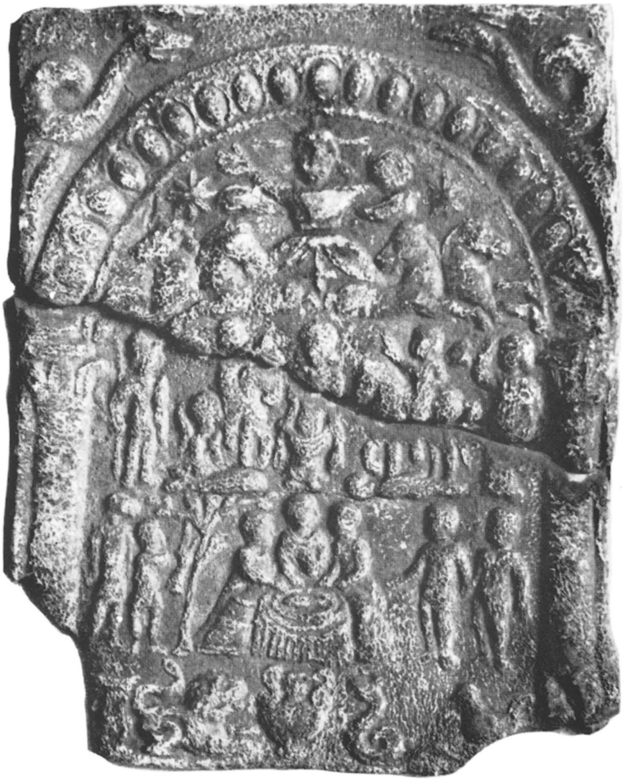

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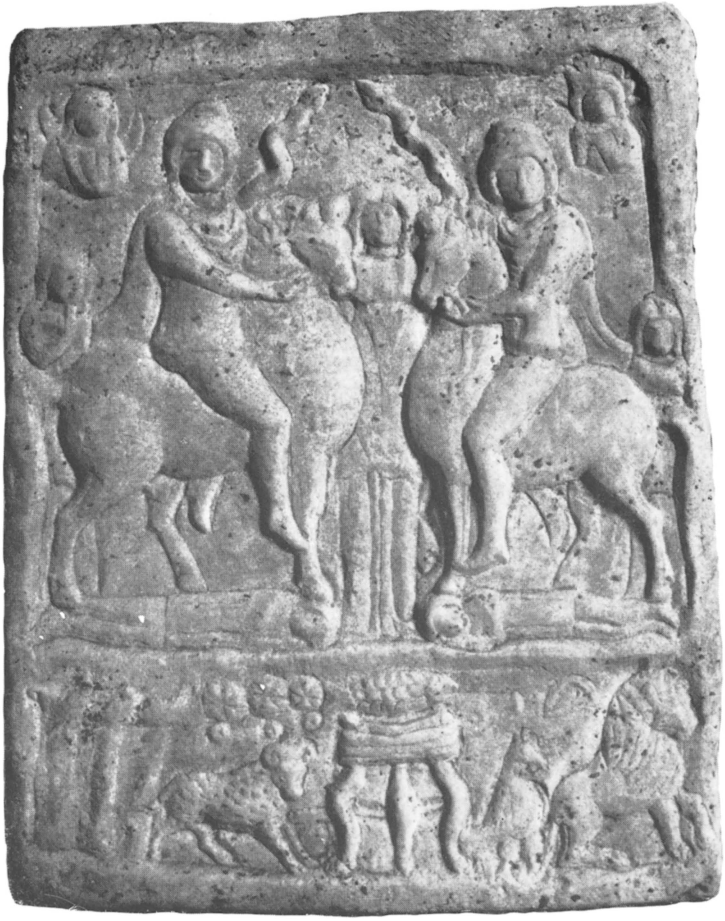

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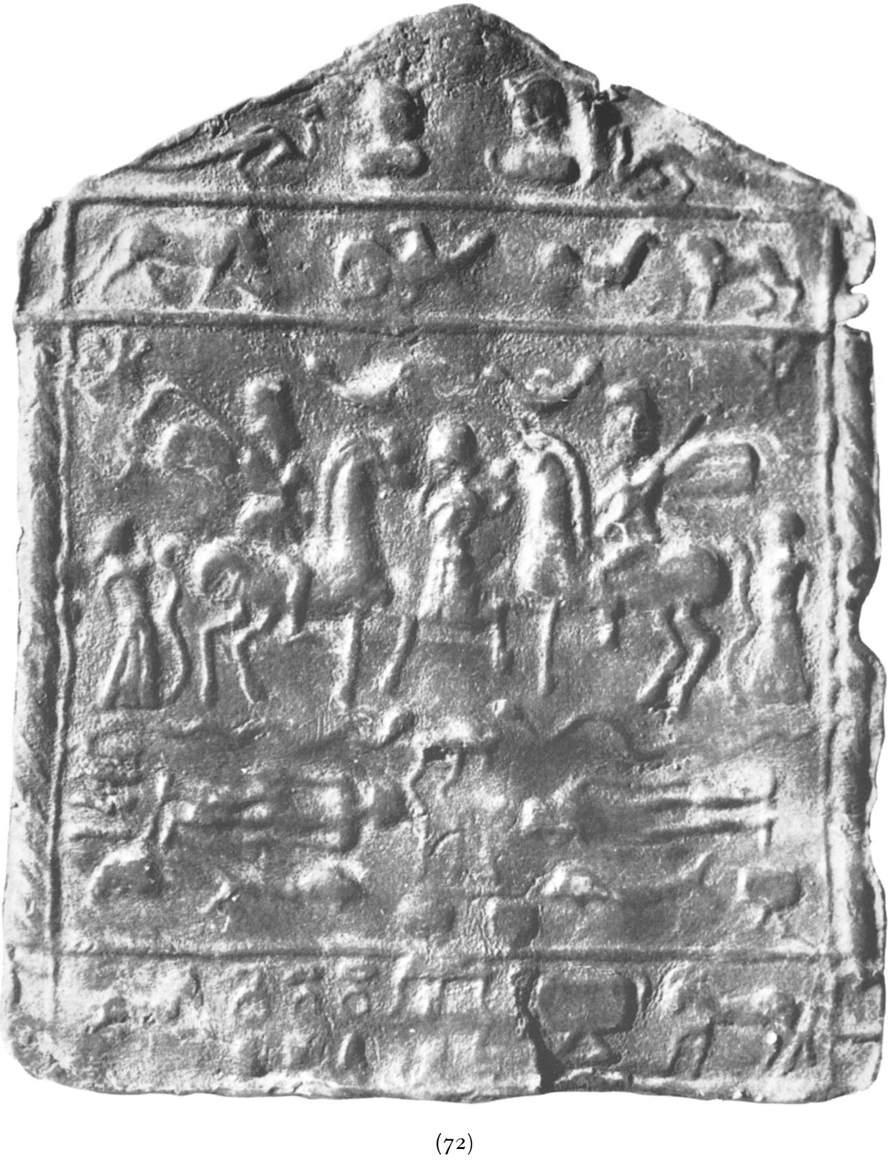

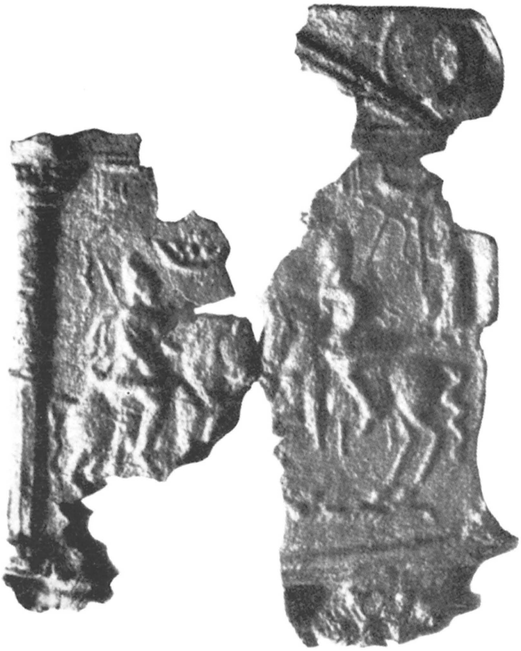

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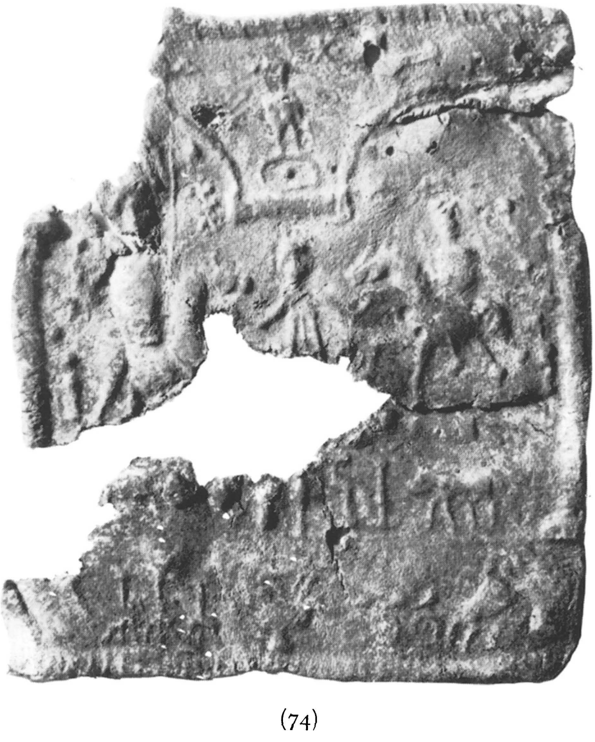

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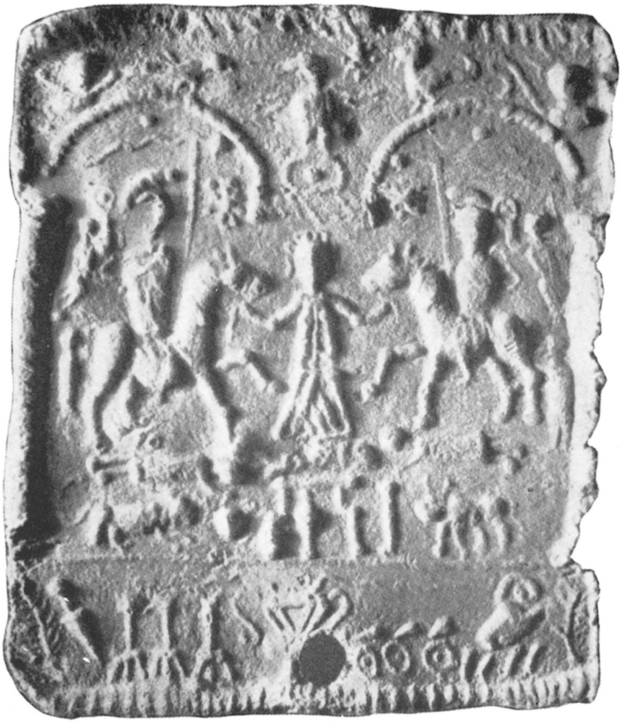

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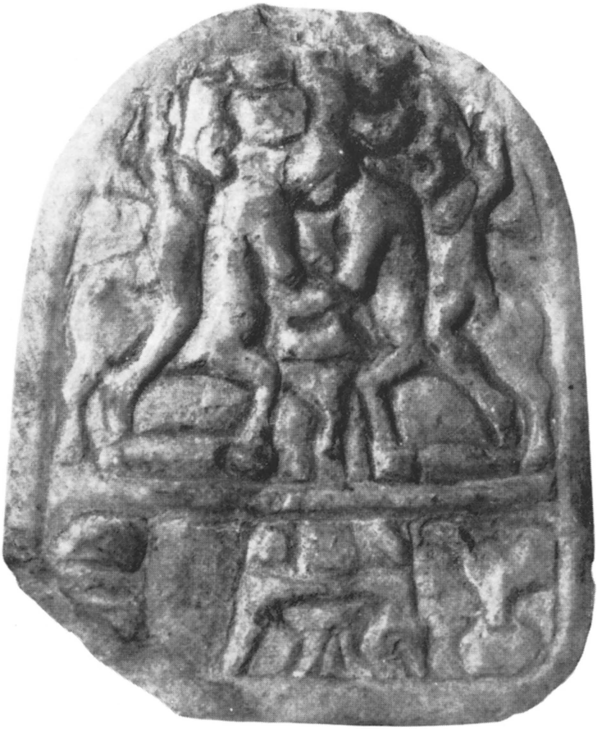

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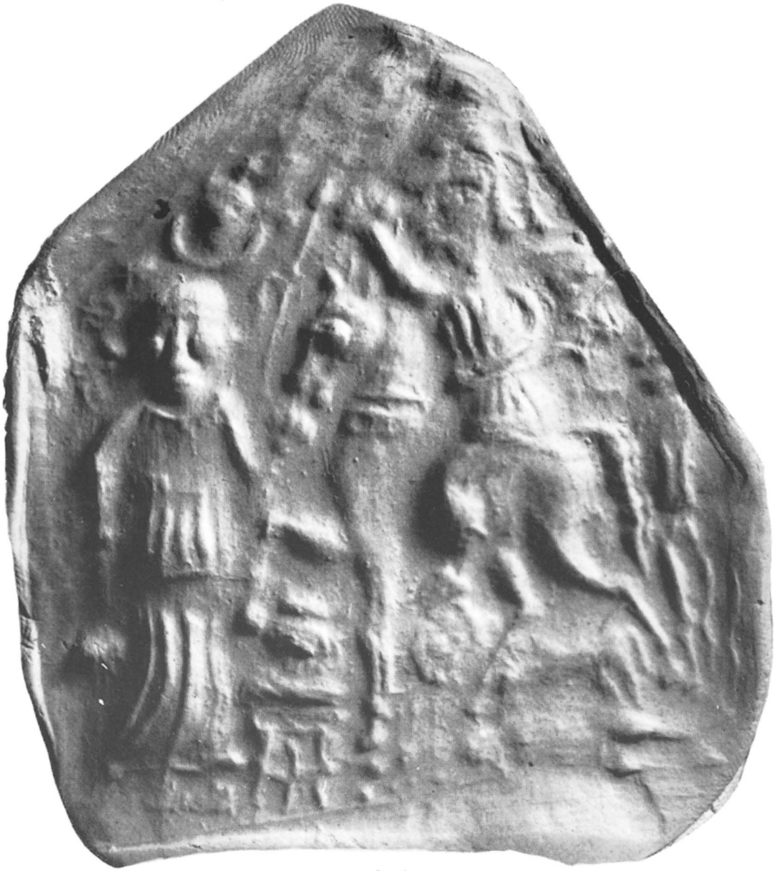

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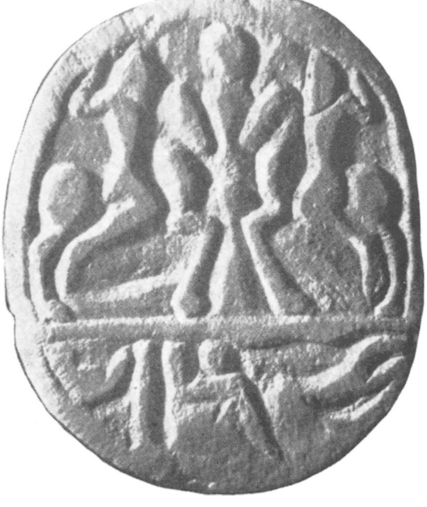

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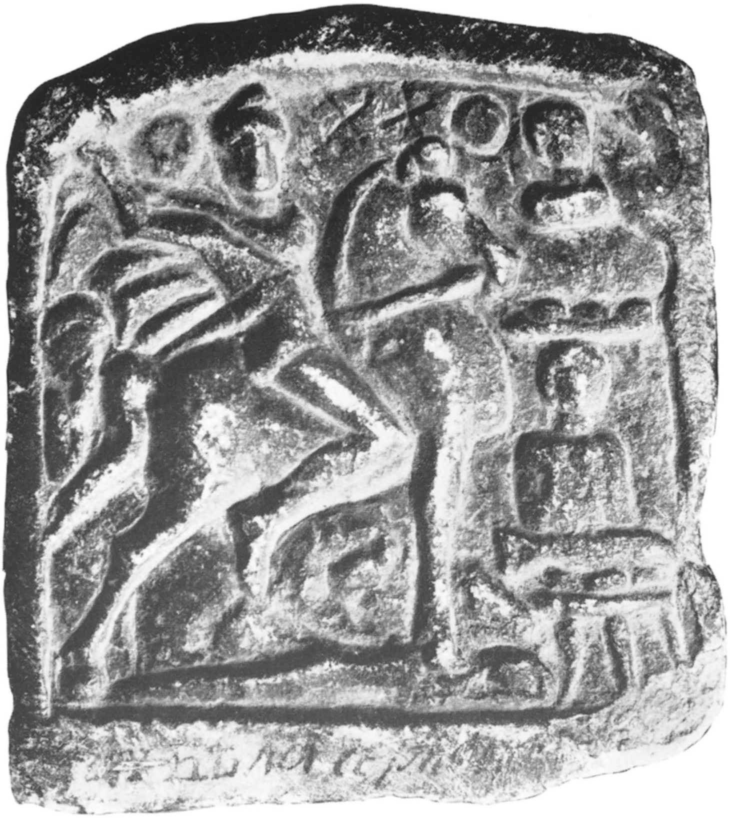
PLATE XLI



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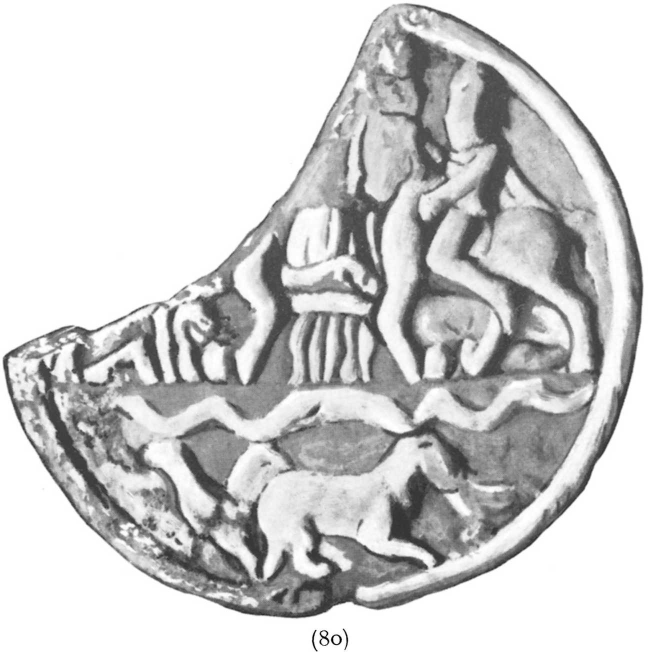

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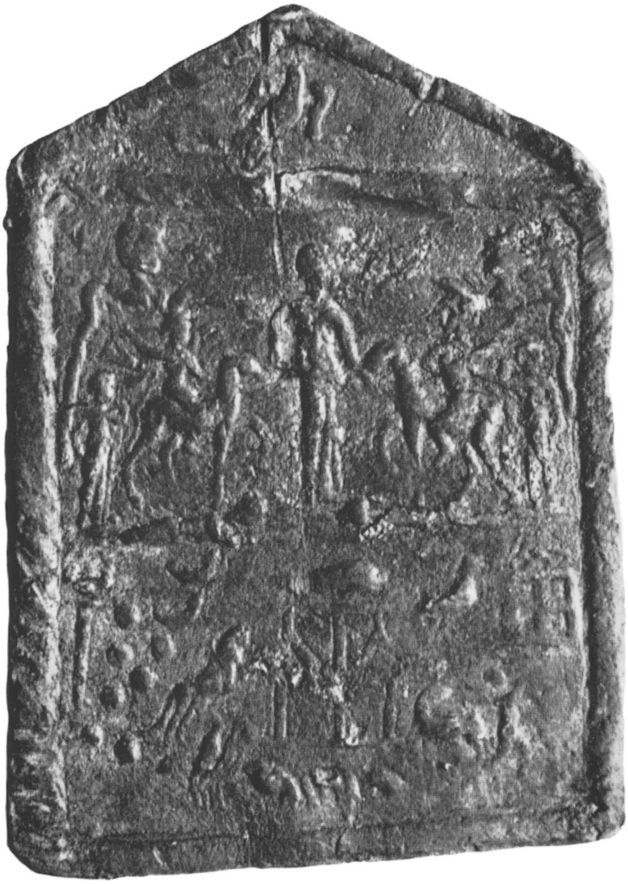

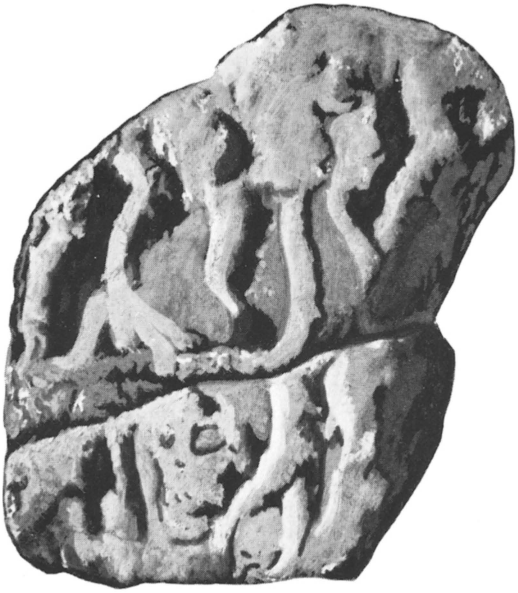

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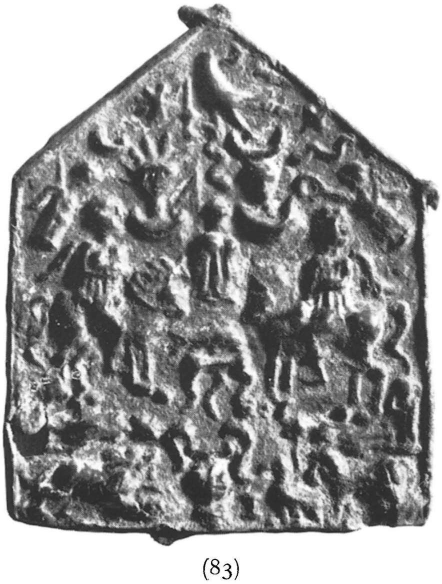

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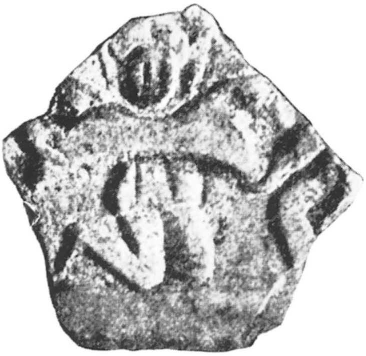

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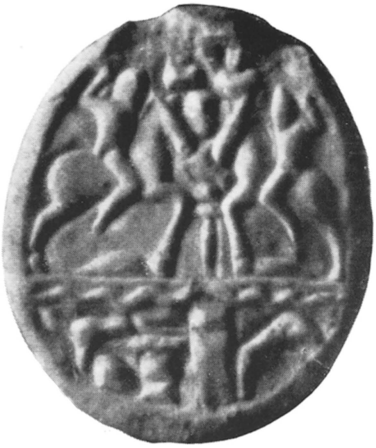

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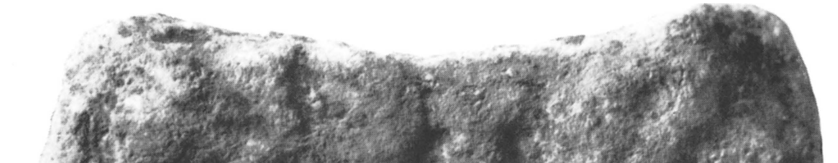

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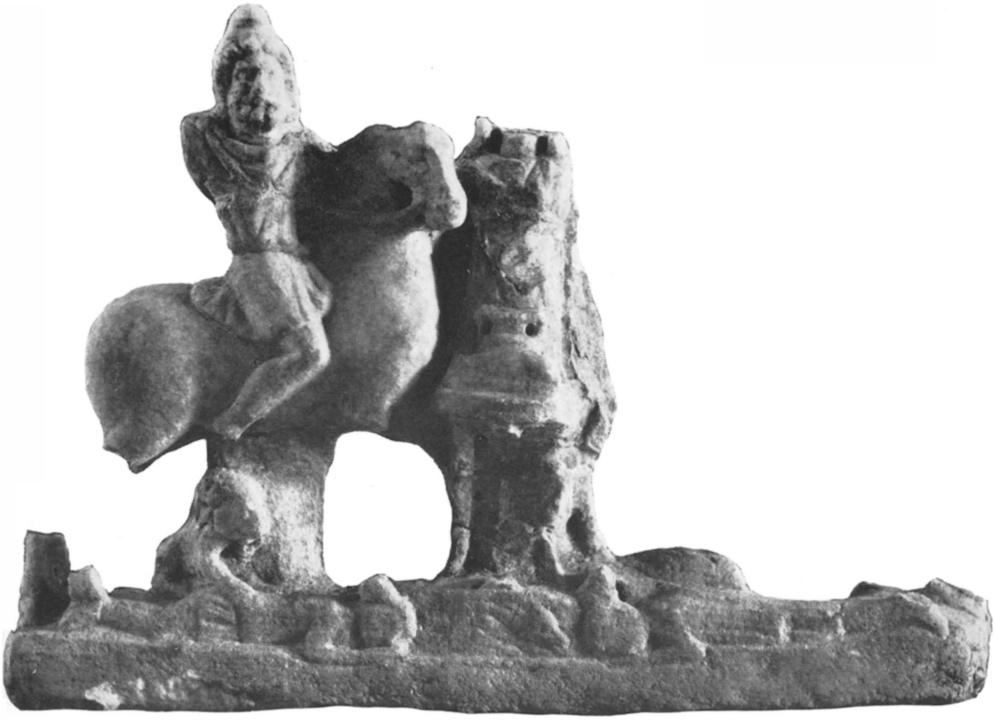

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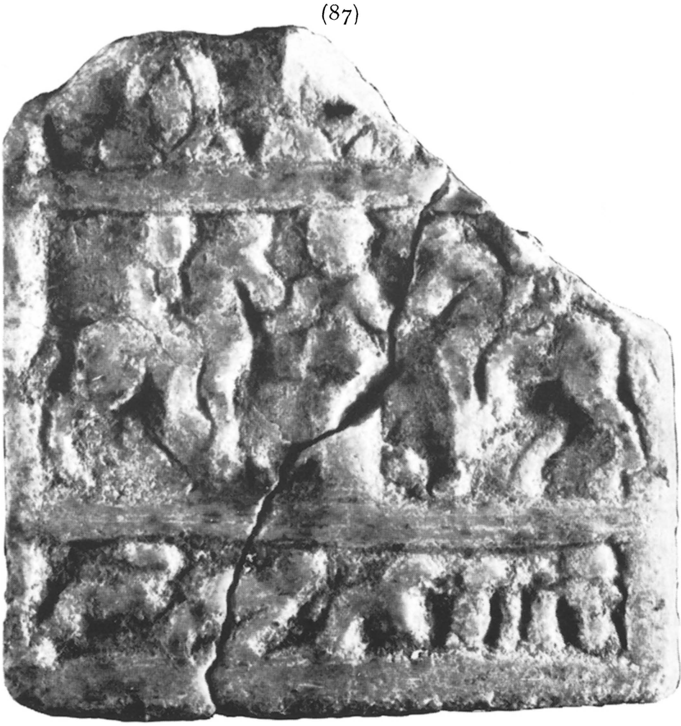

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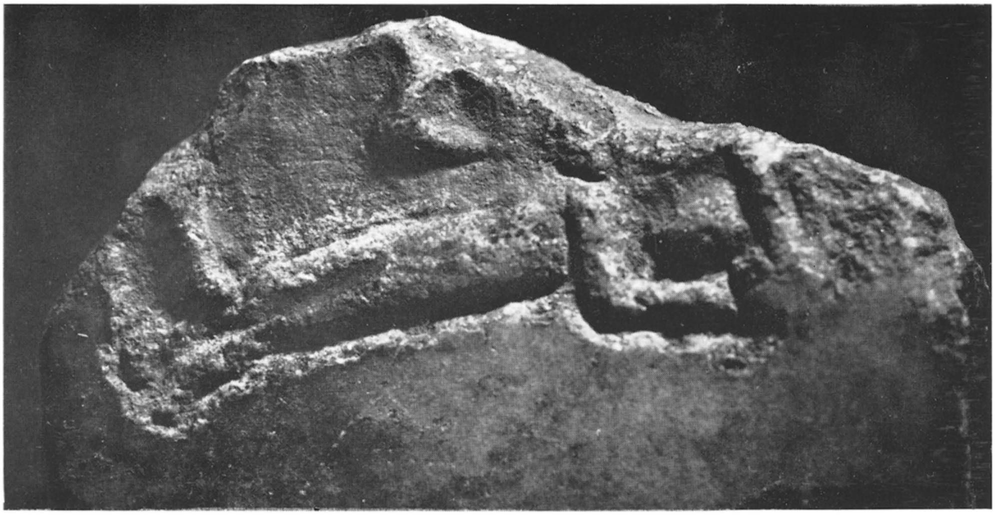

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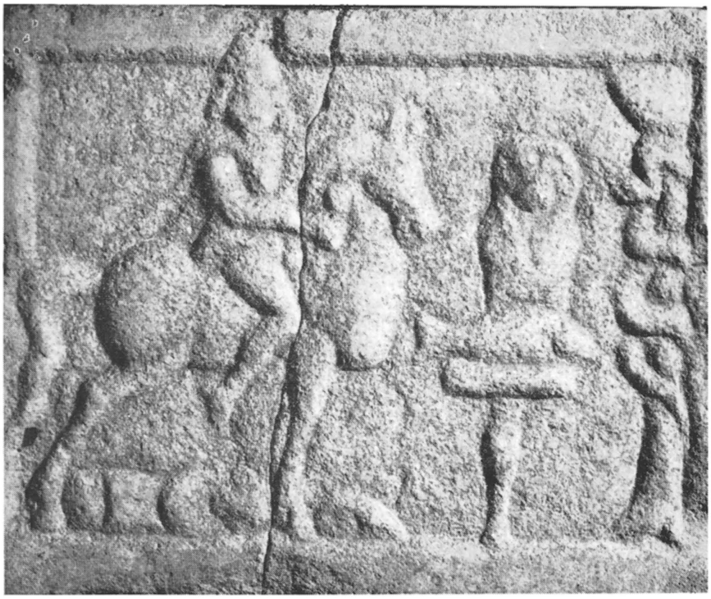

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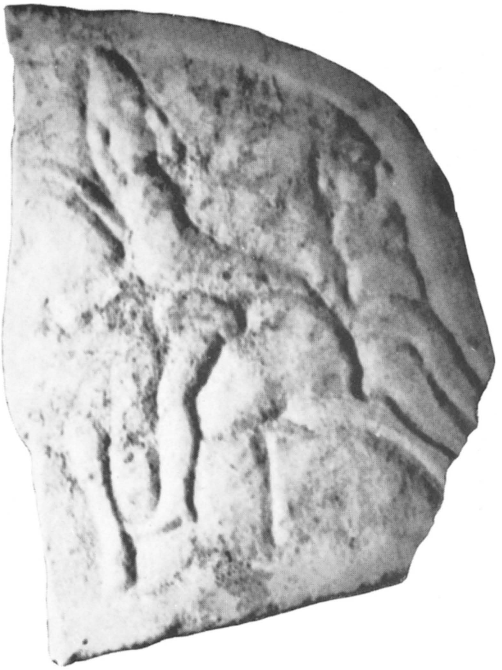

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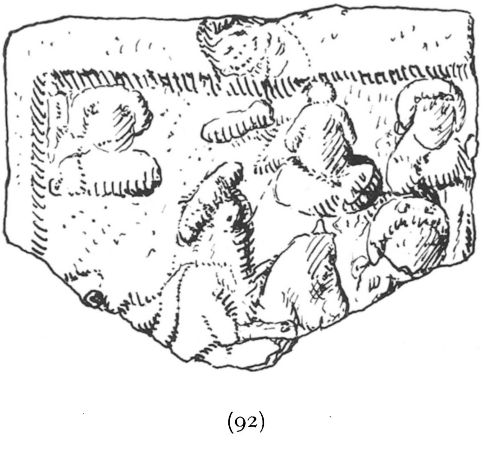

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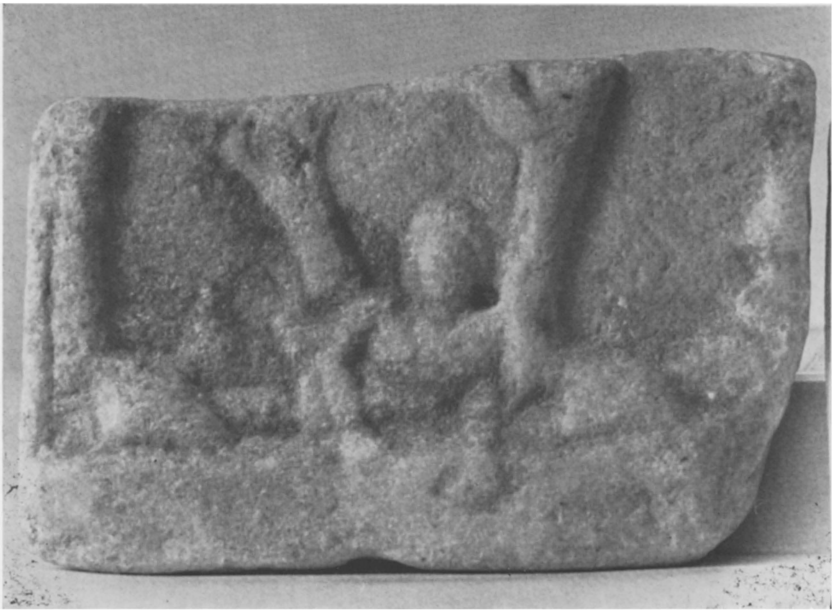

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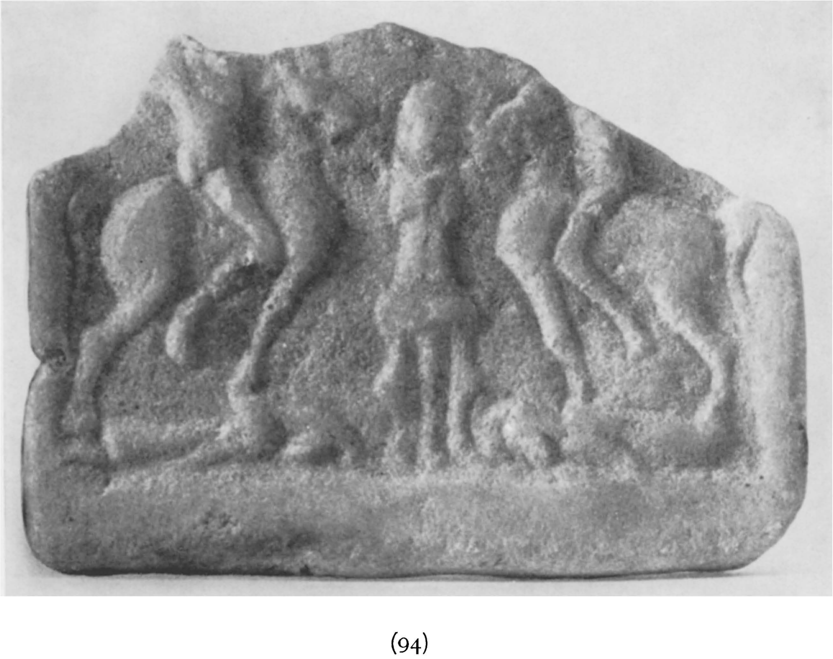

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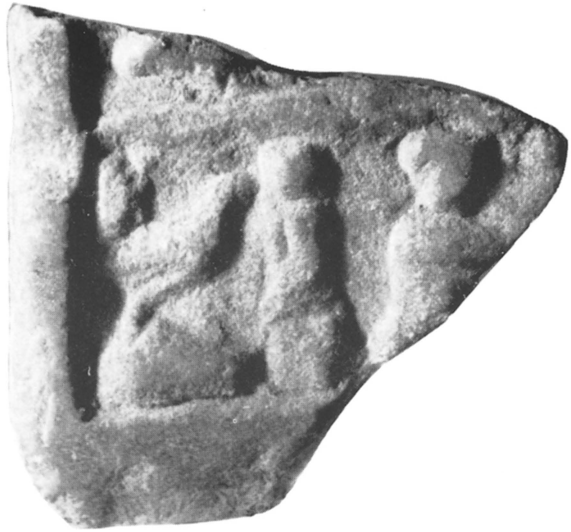
PLATE XLIX



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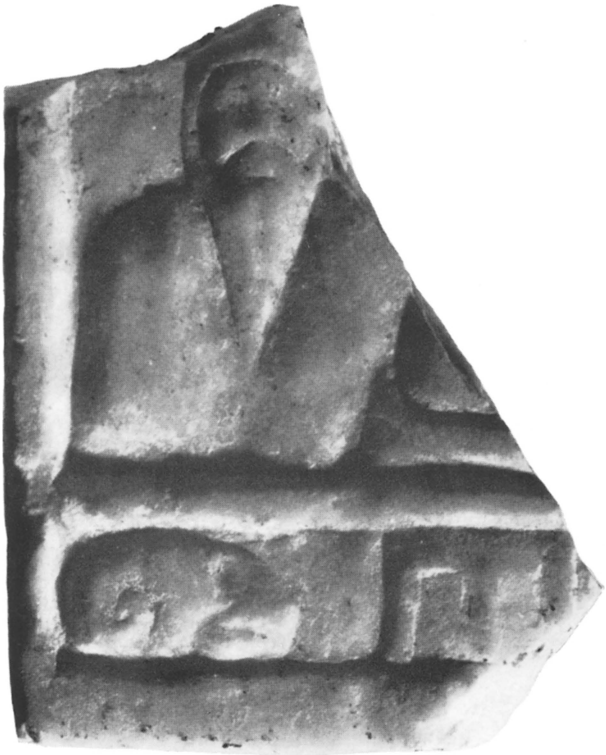

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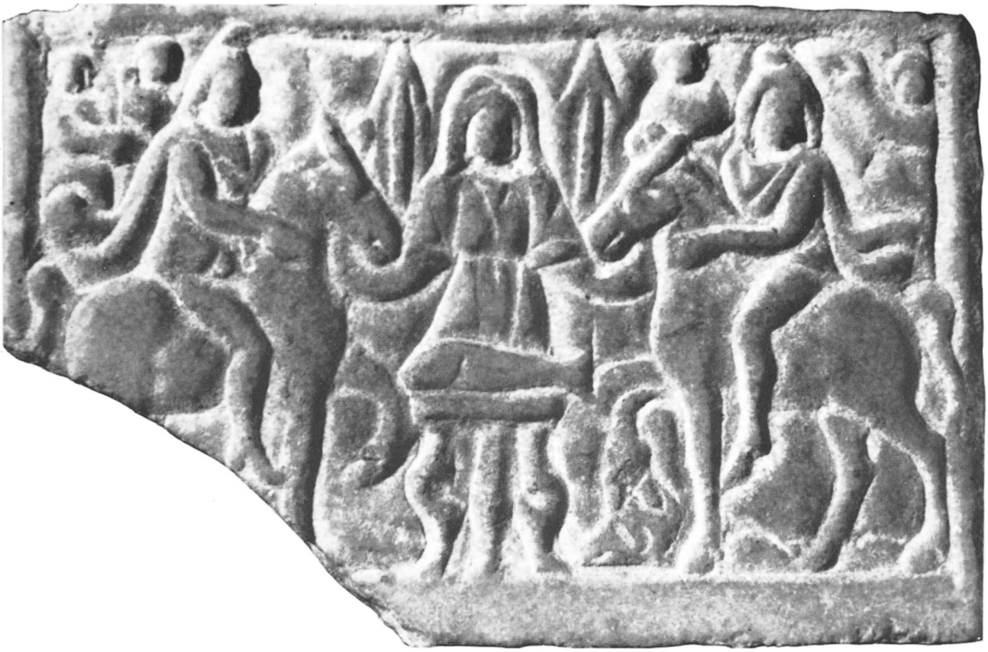

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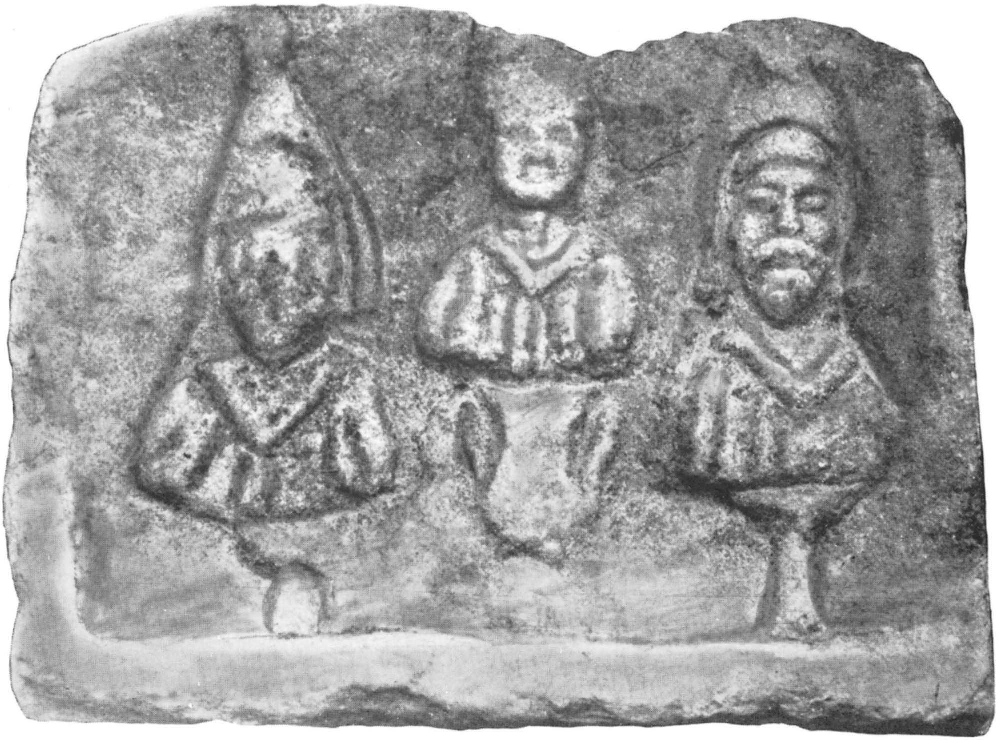

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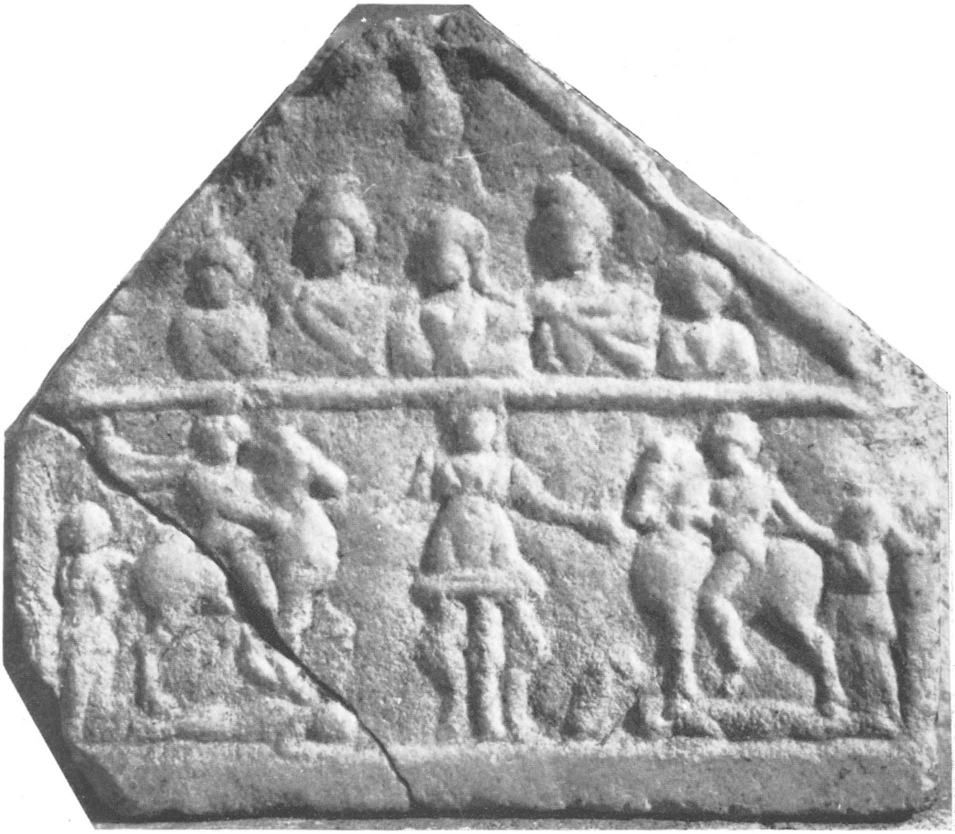

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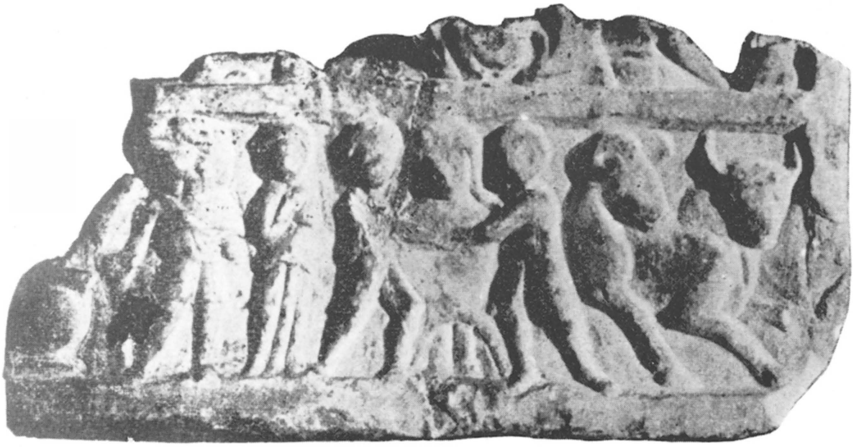

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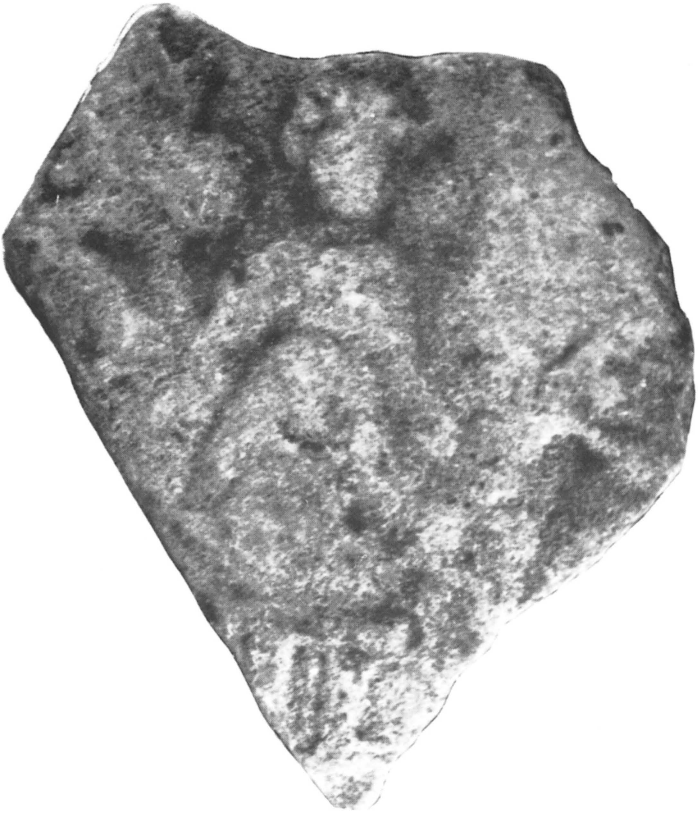
PLATE LII



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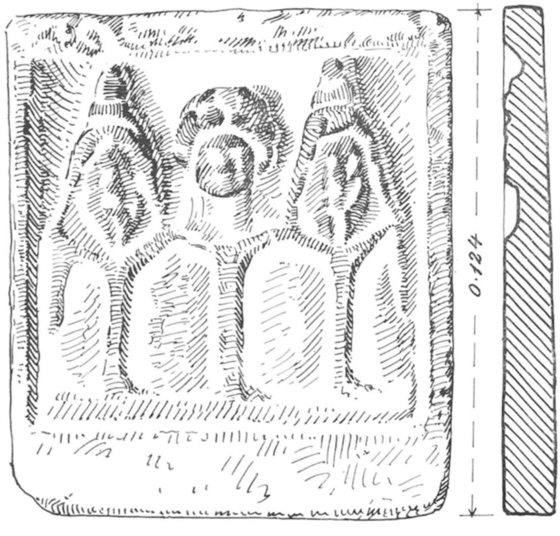

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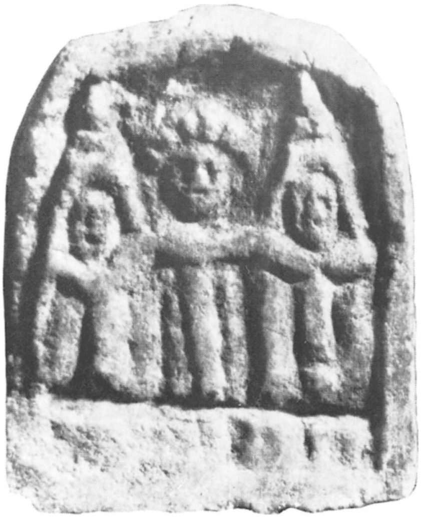

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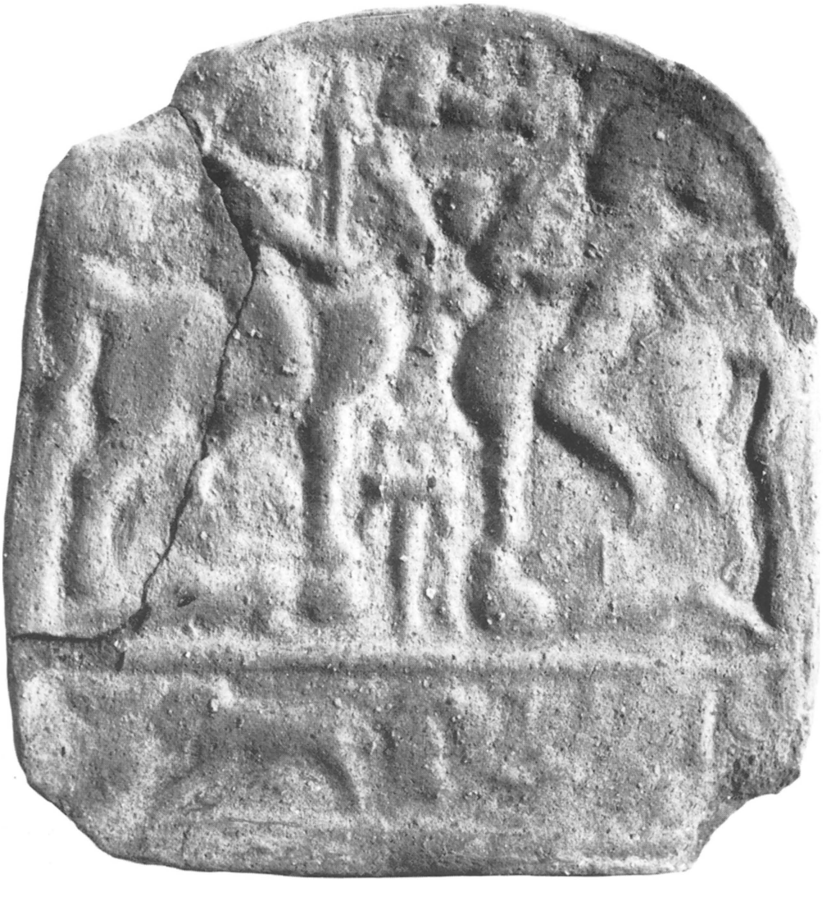

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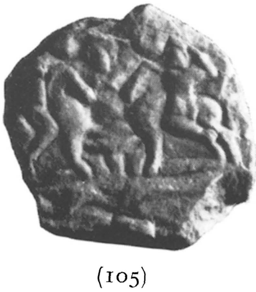

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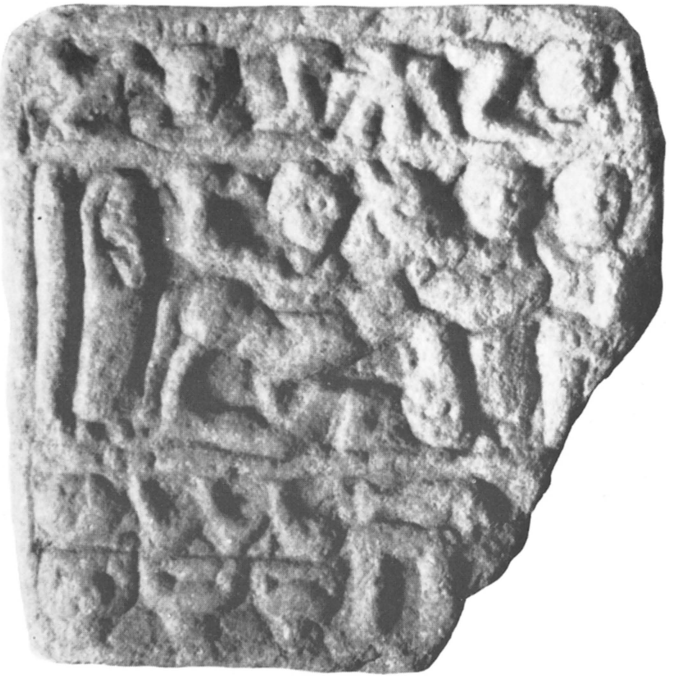

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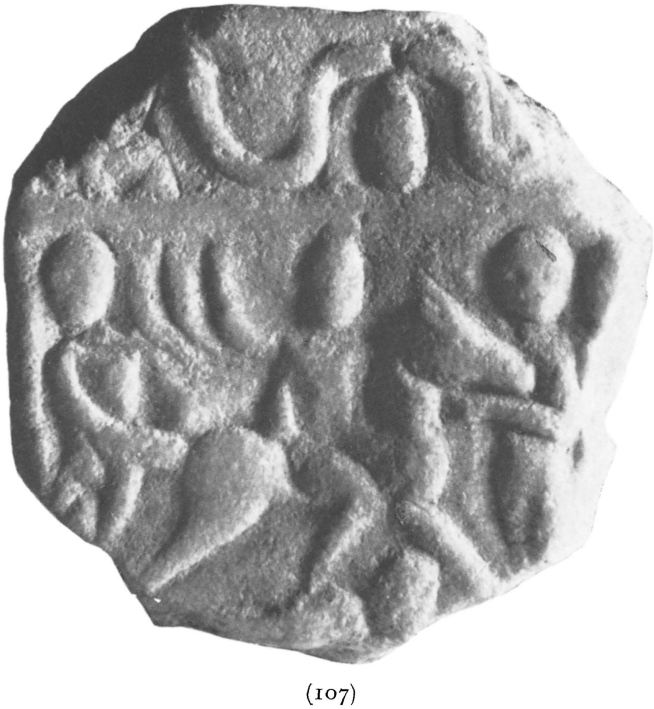

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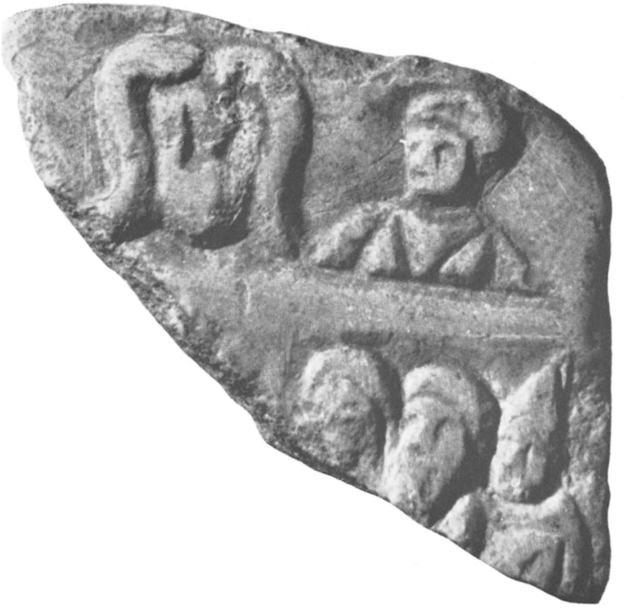

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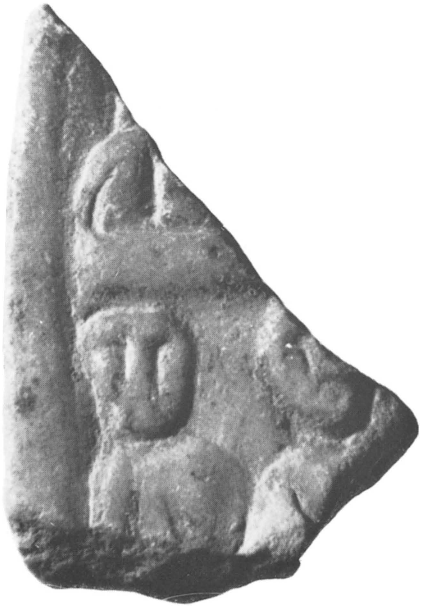

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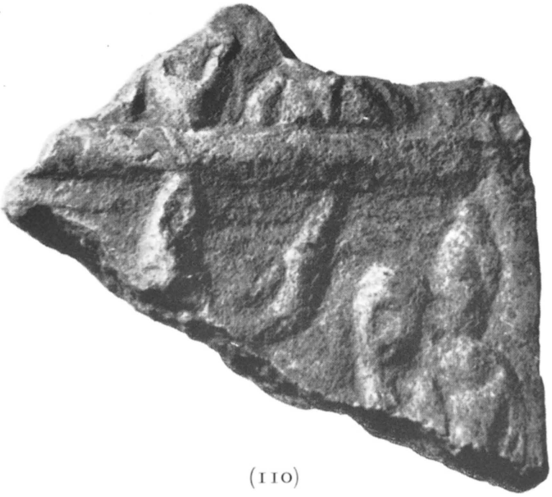

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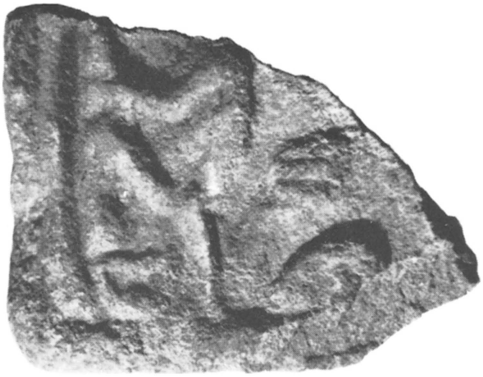

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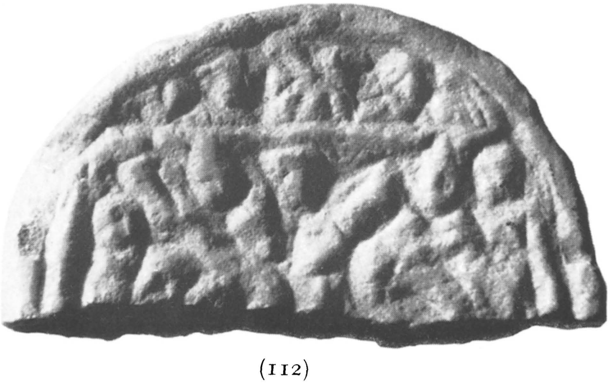

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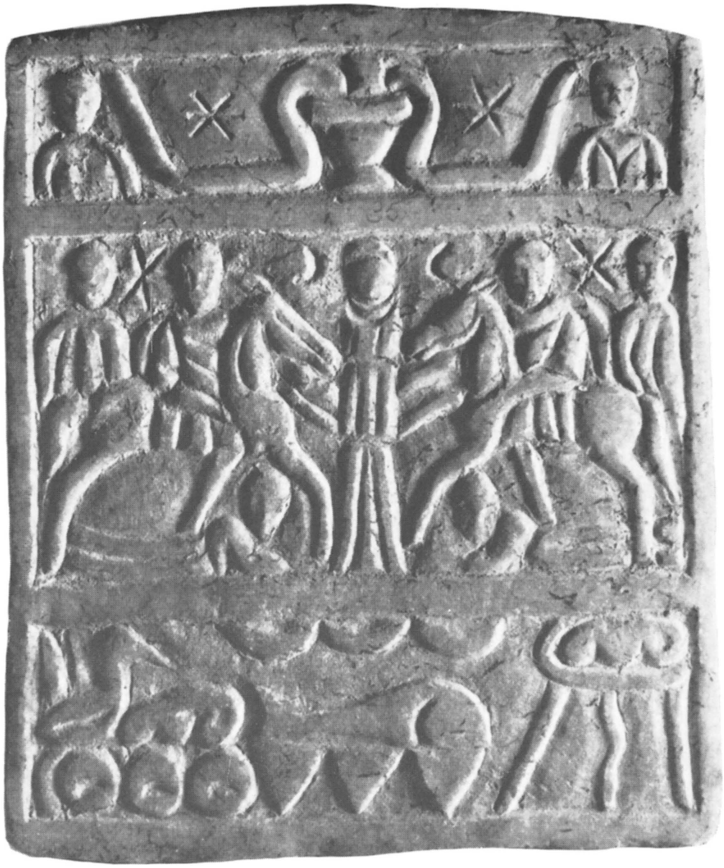

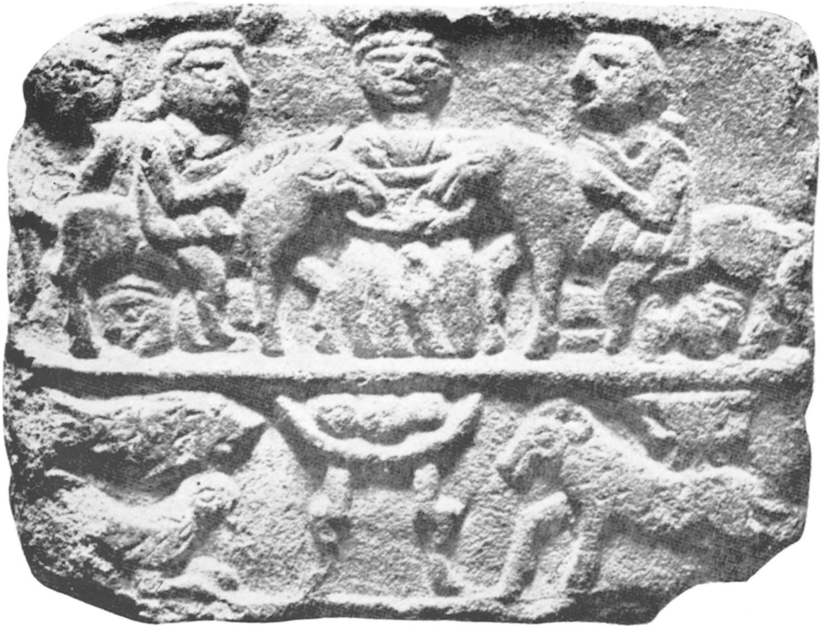

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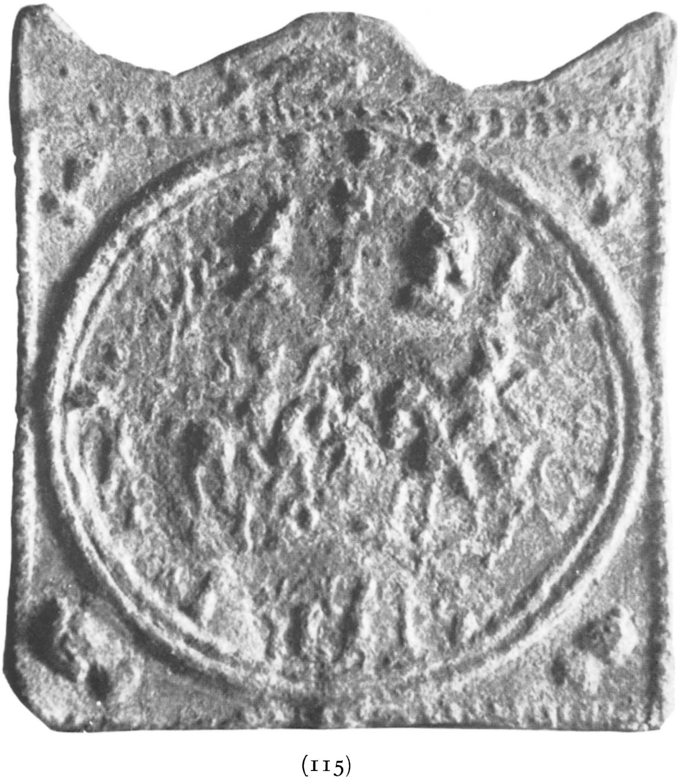

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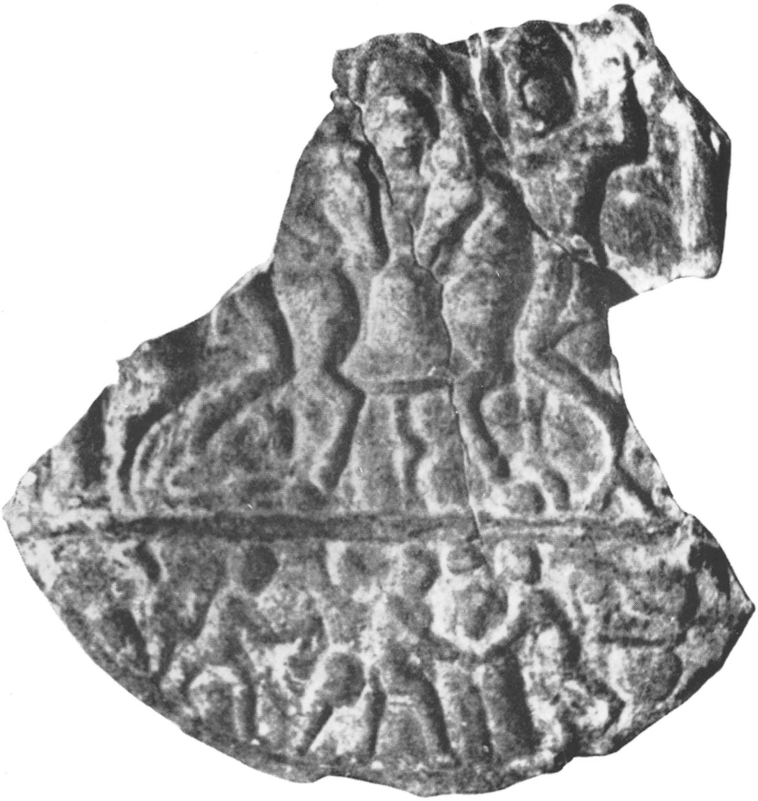

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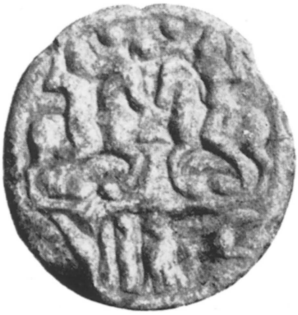

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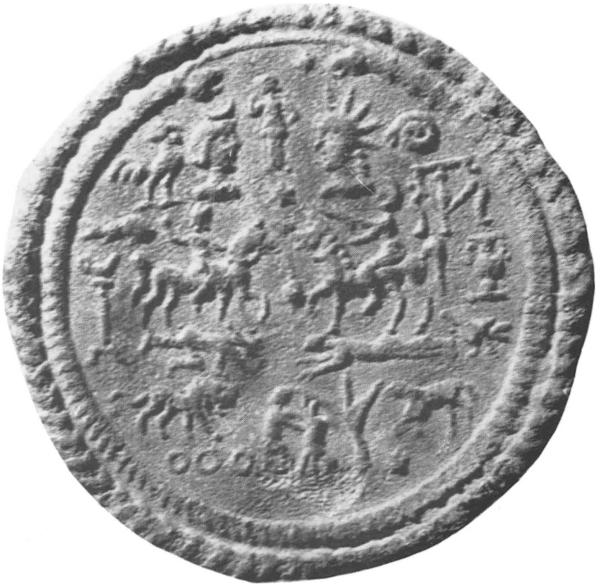

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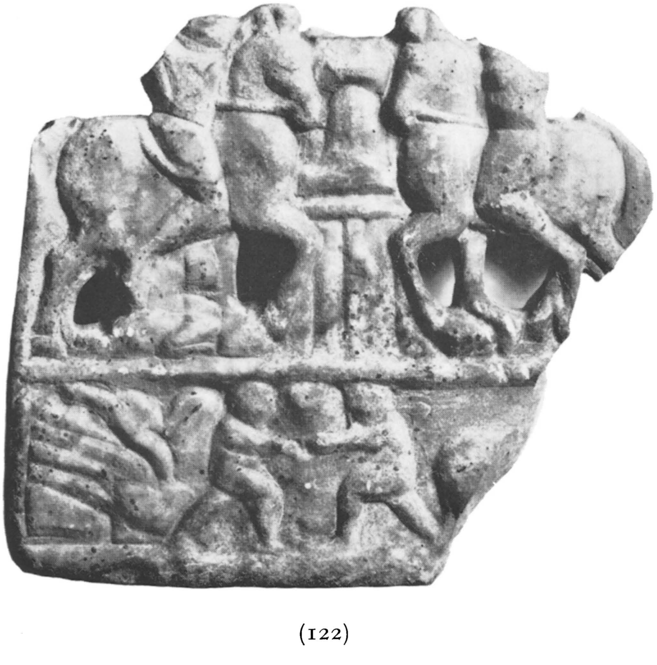

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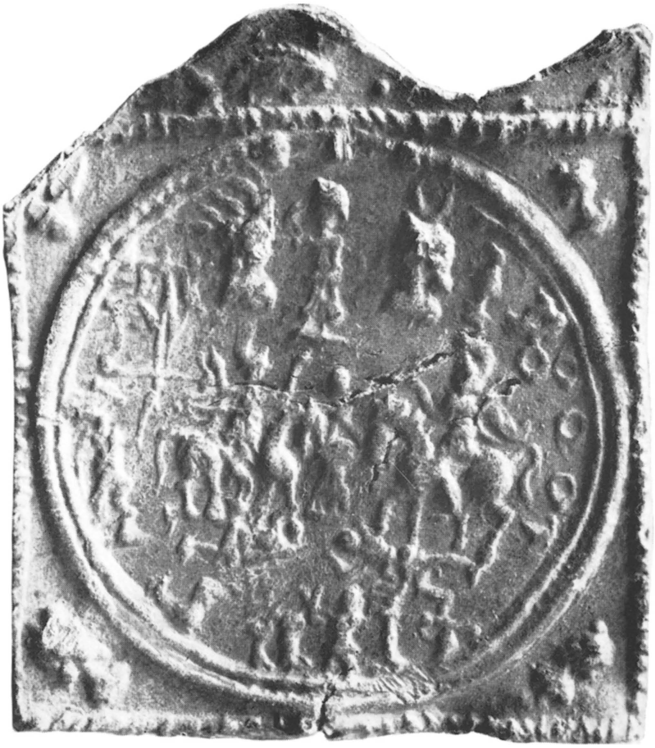

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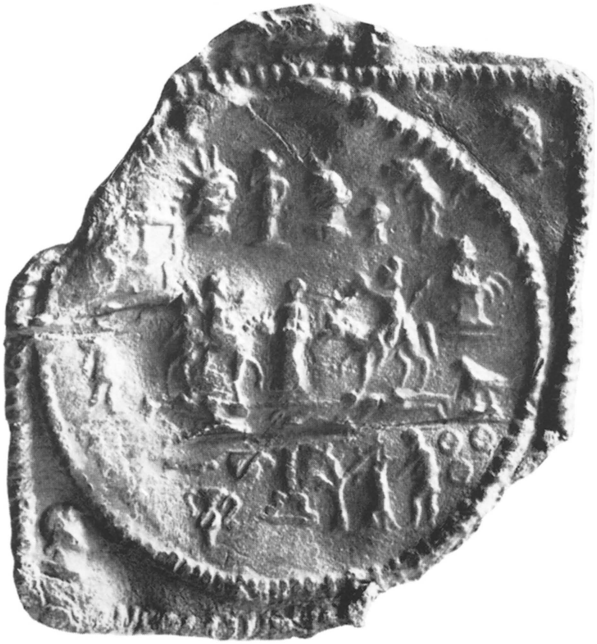

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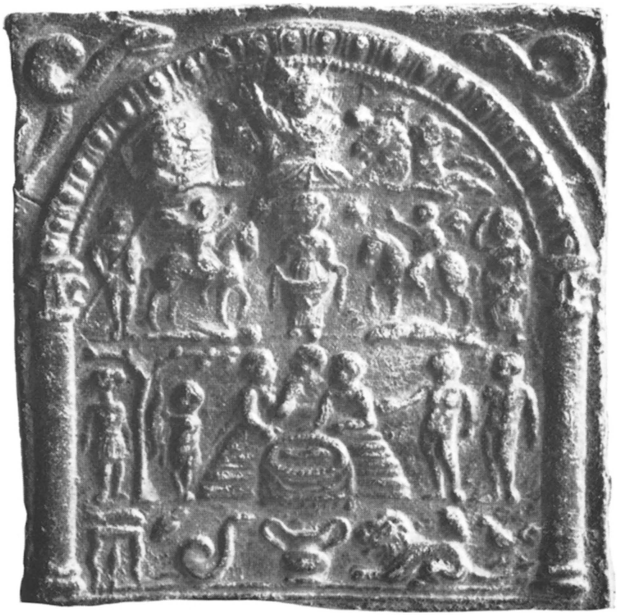

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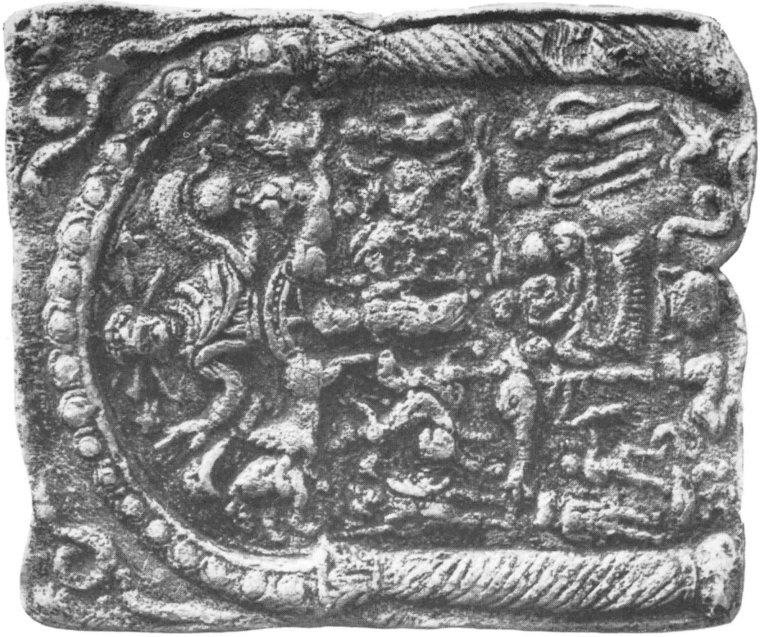
Plate LXIII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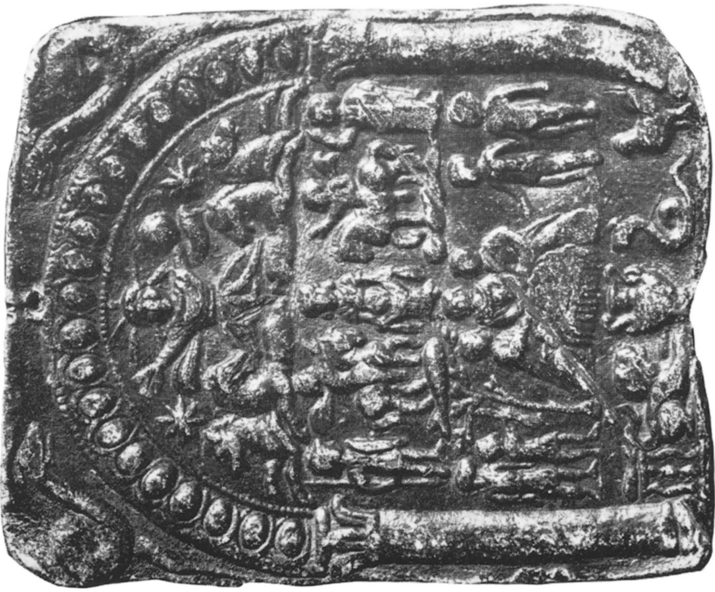
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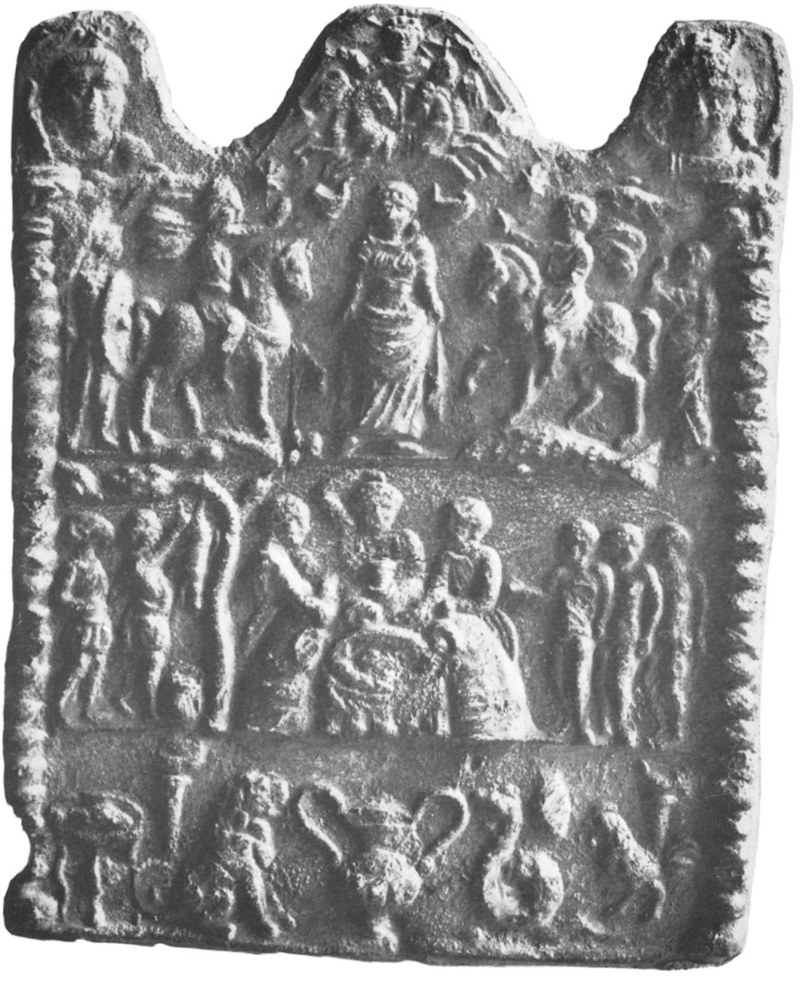

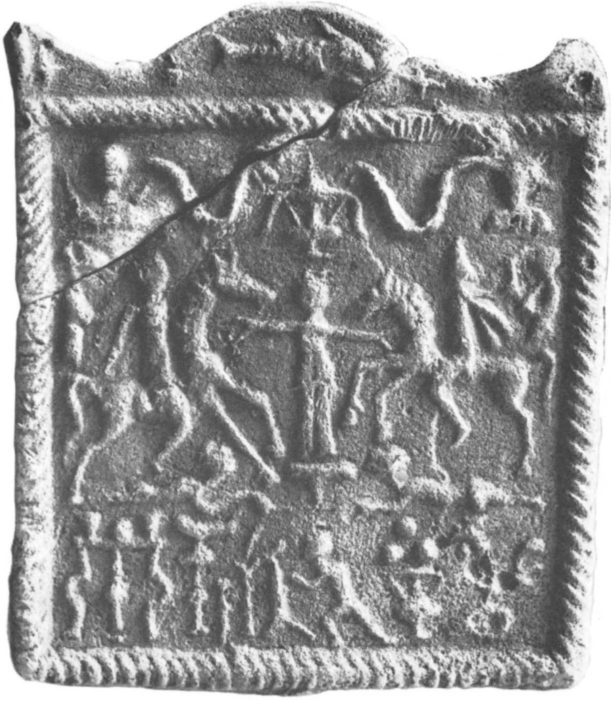

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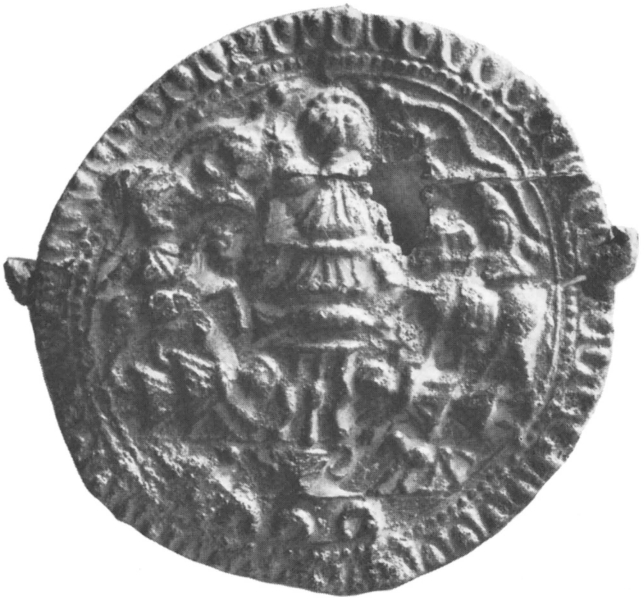

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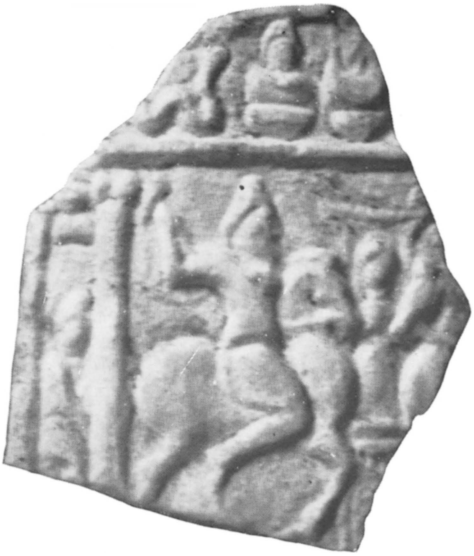

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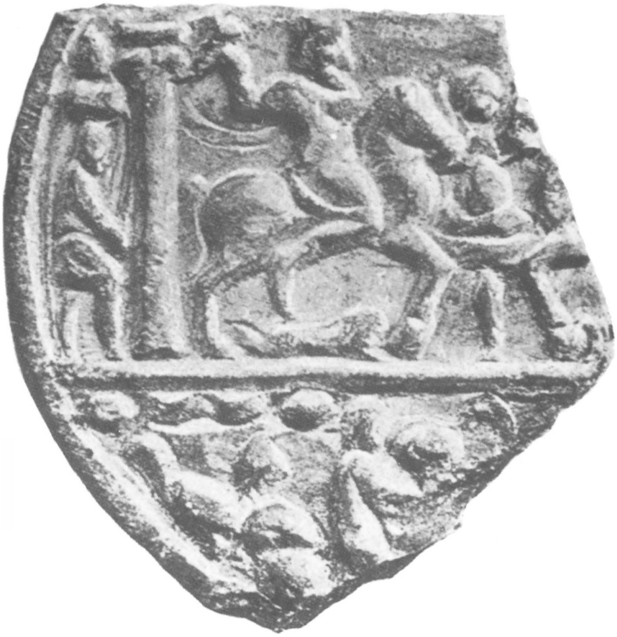

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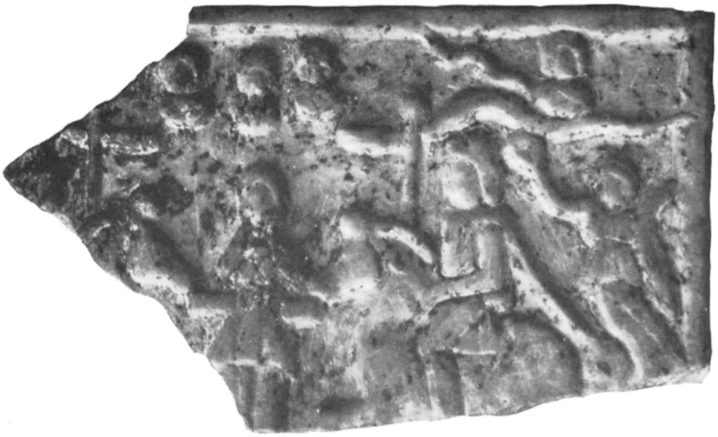

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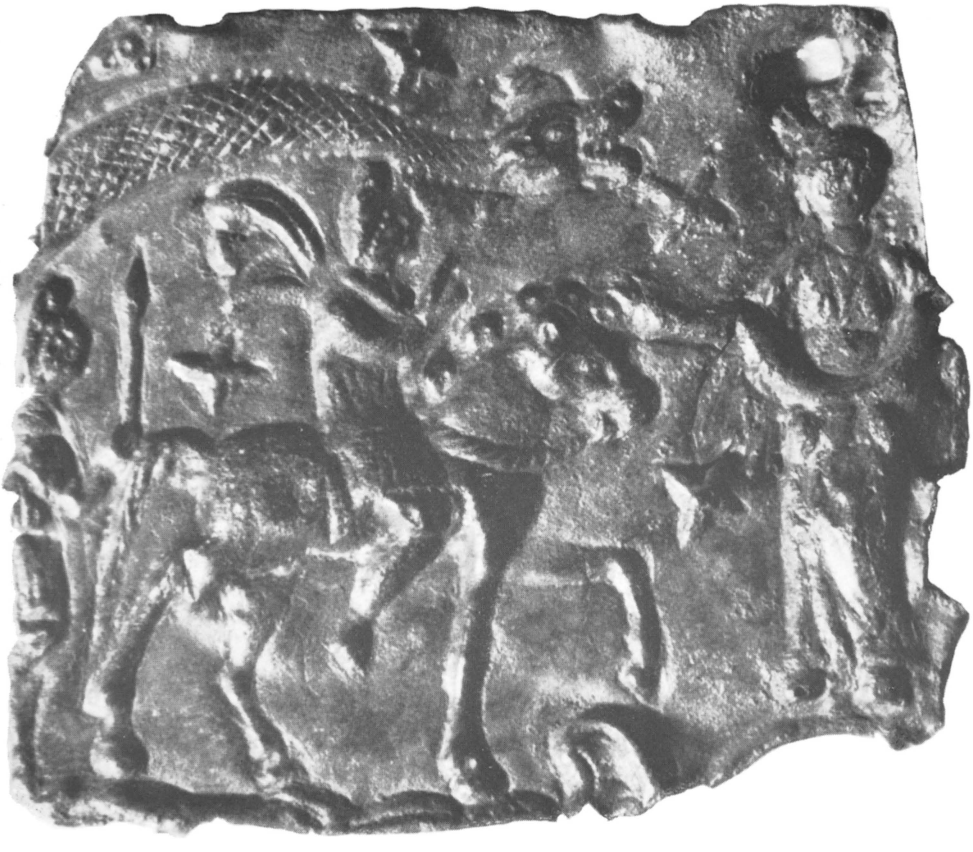

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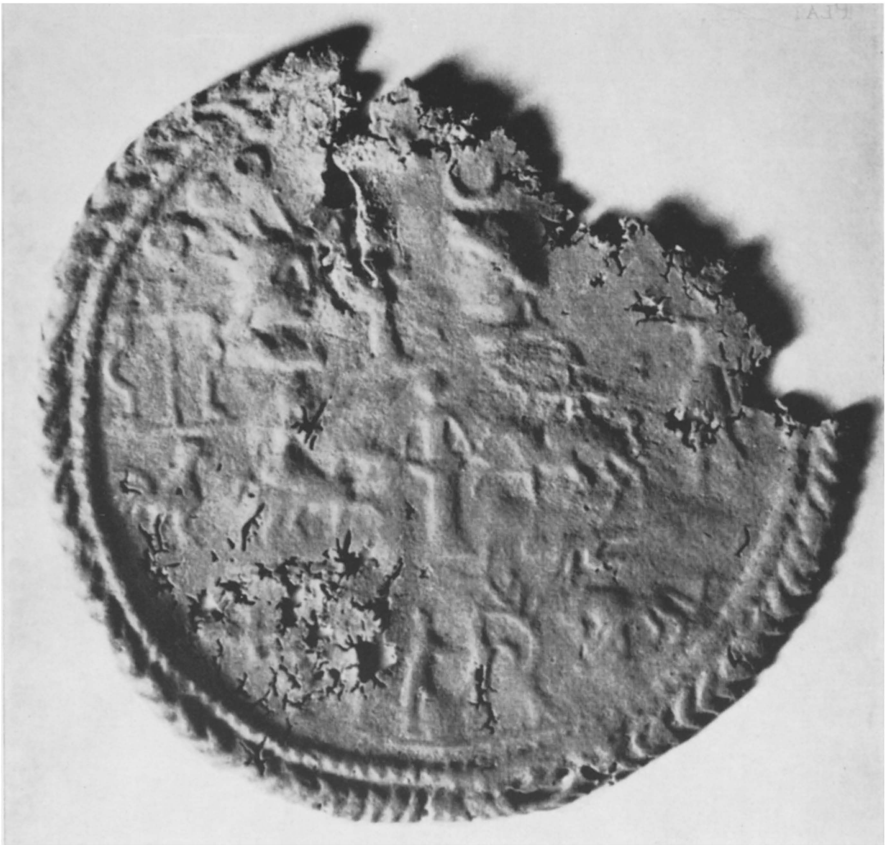

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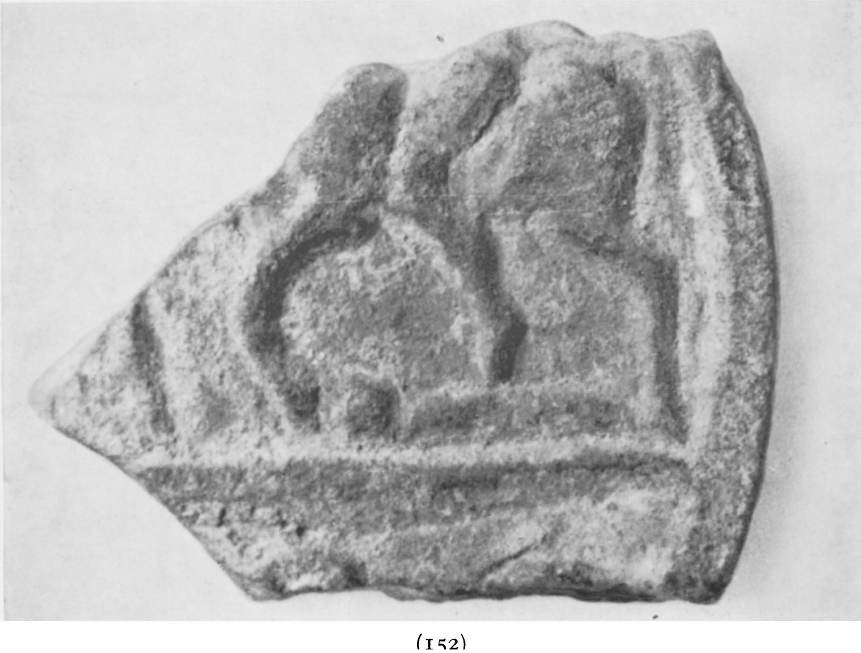

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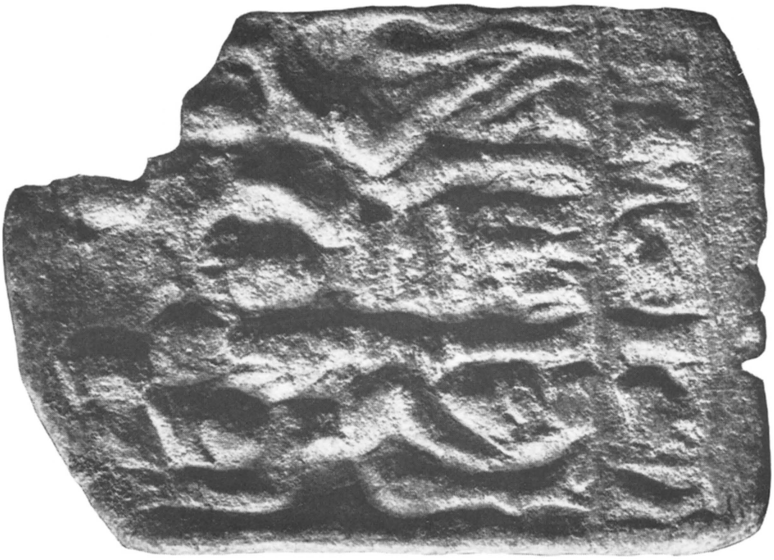
PLATE LXX



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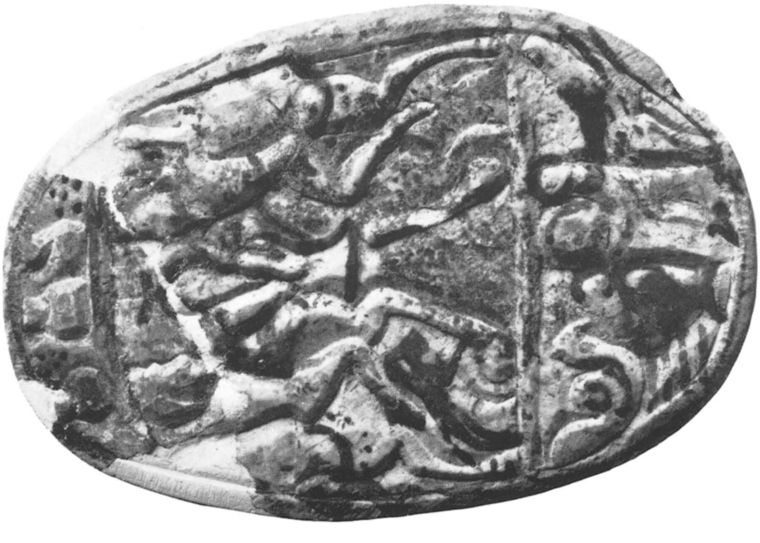

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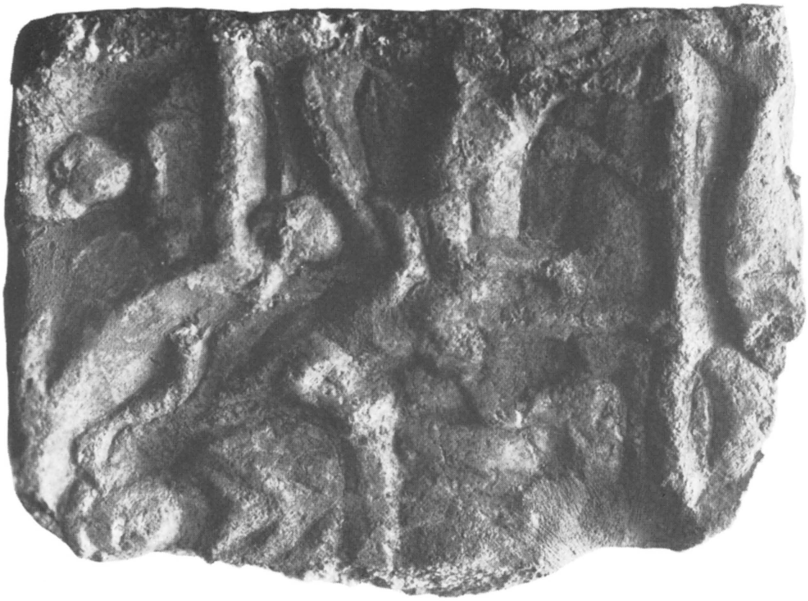
PLATE LXXI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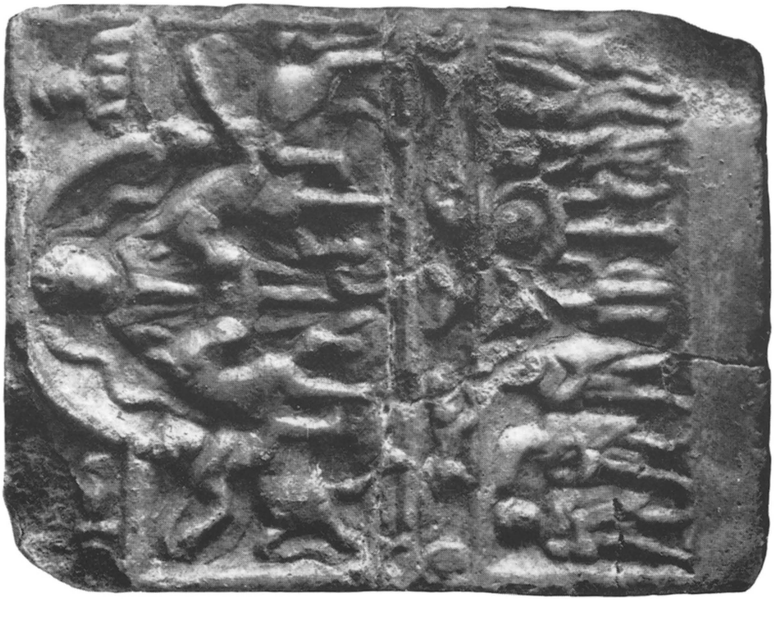
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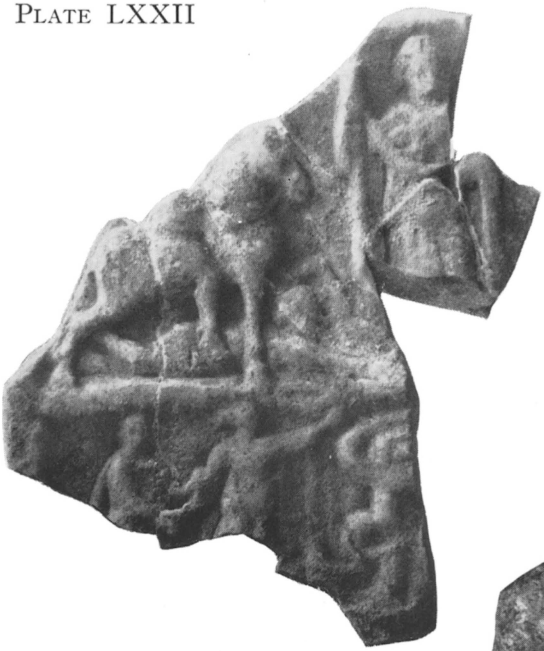

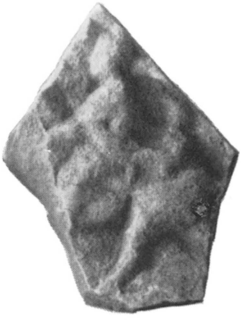

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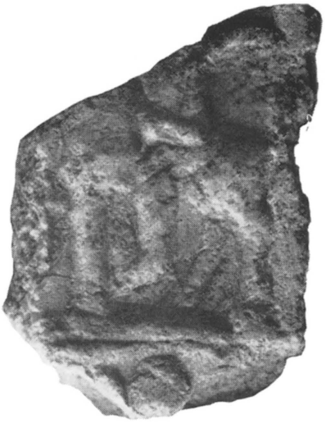

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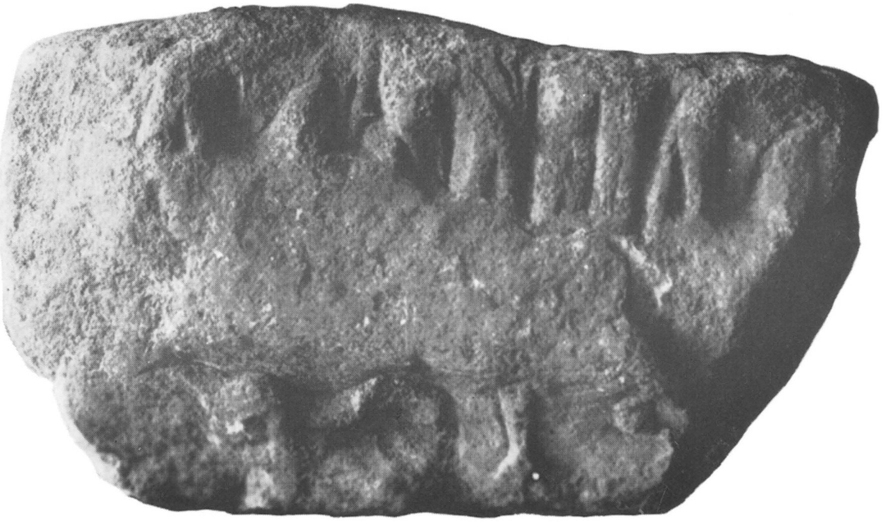

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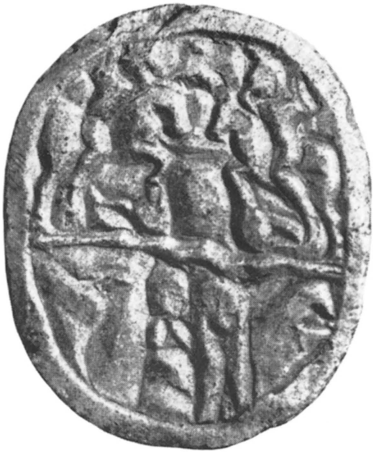

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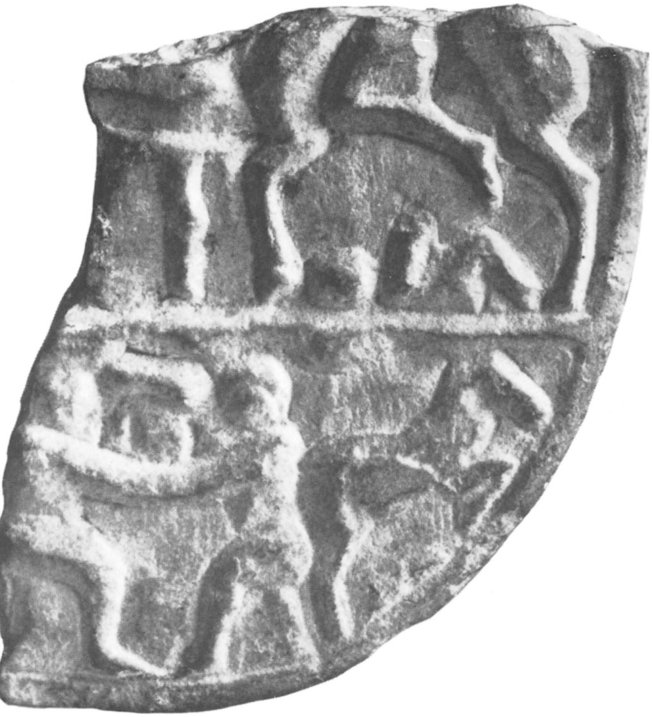

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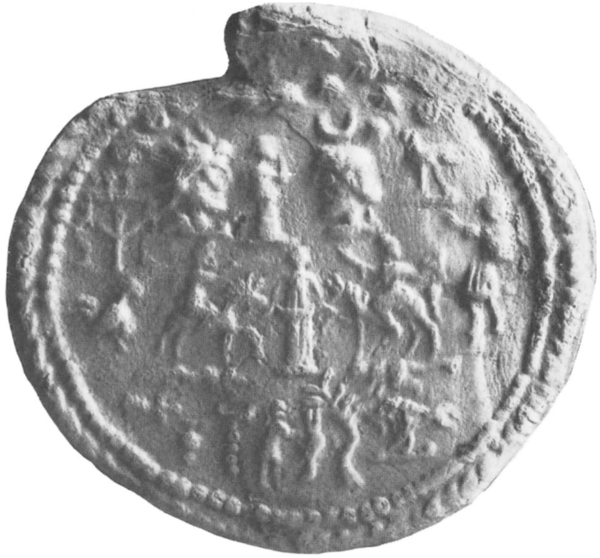

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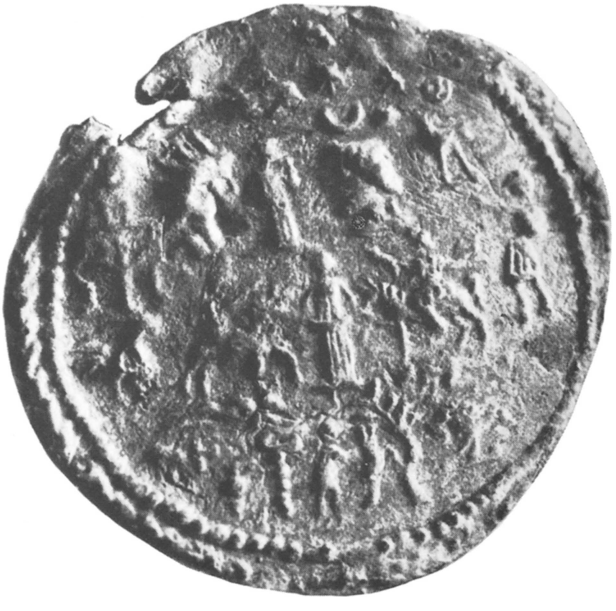

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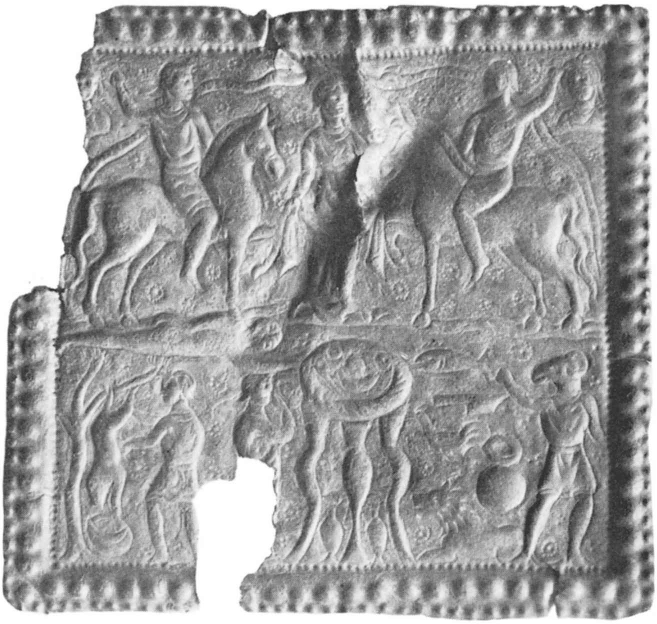

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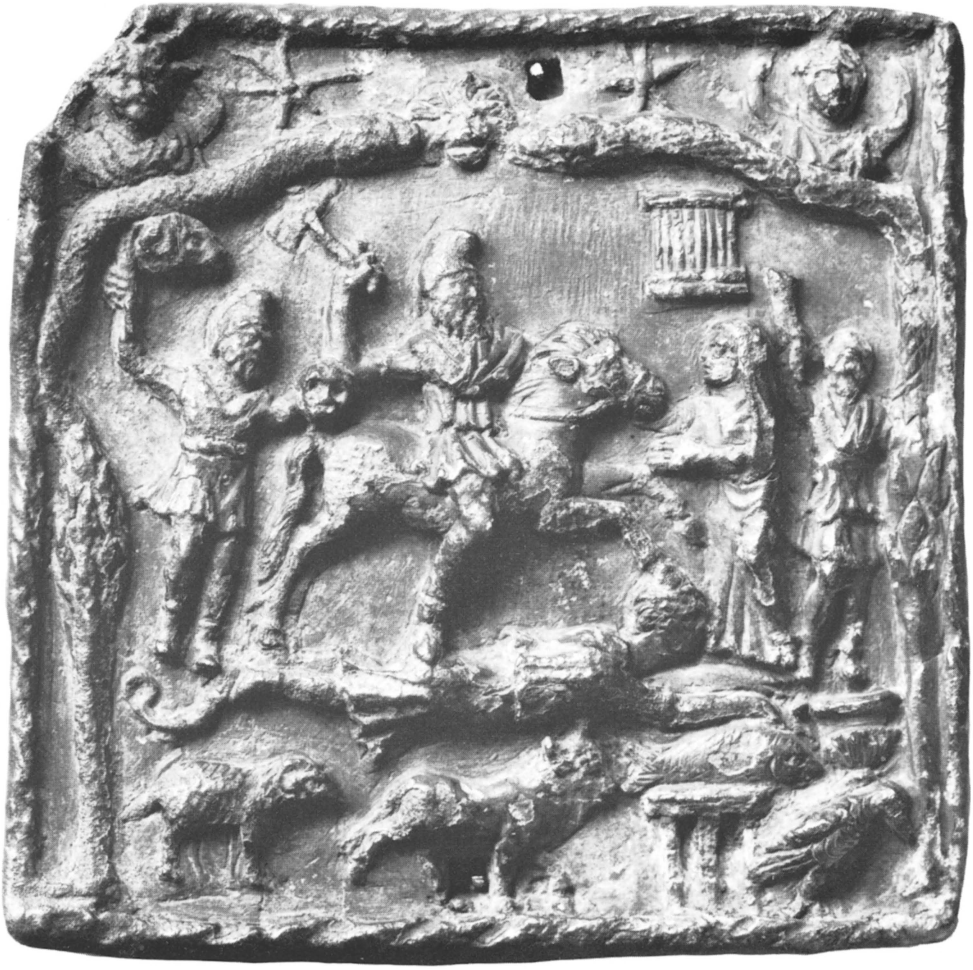

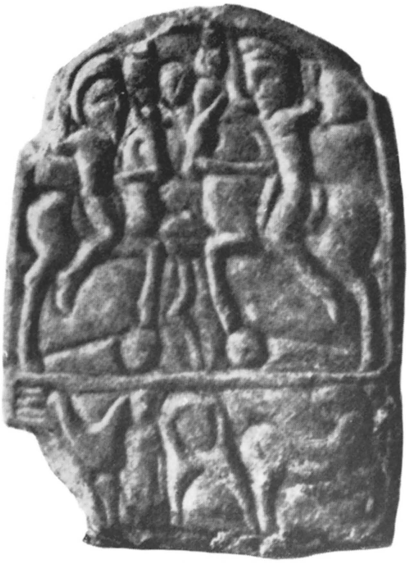

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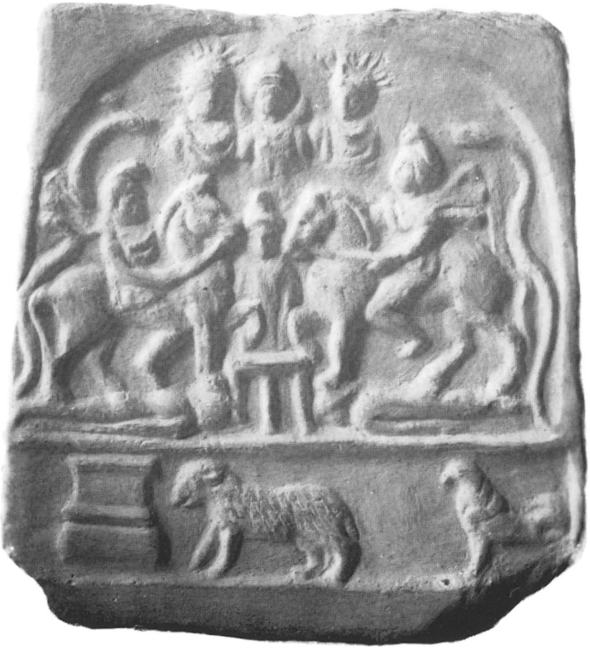

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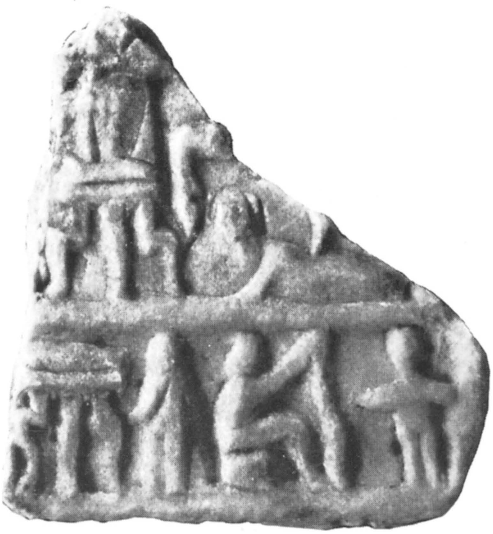

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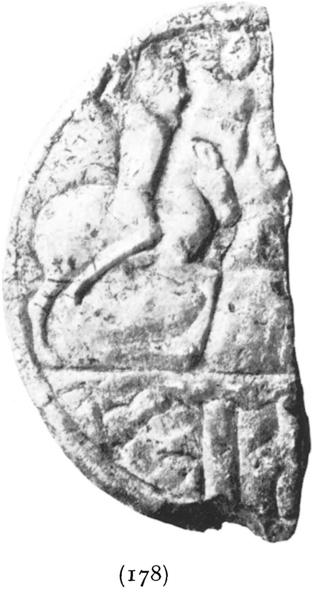

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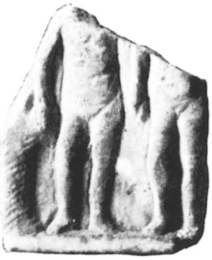

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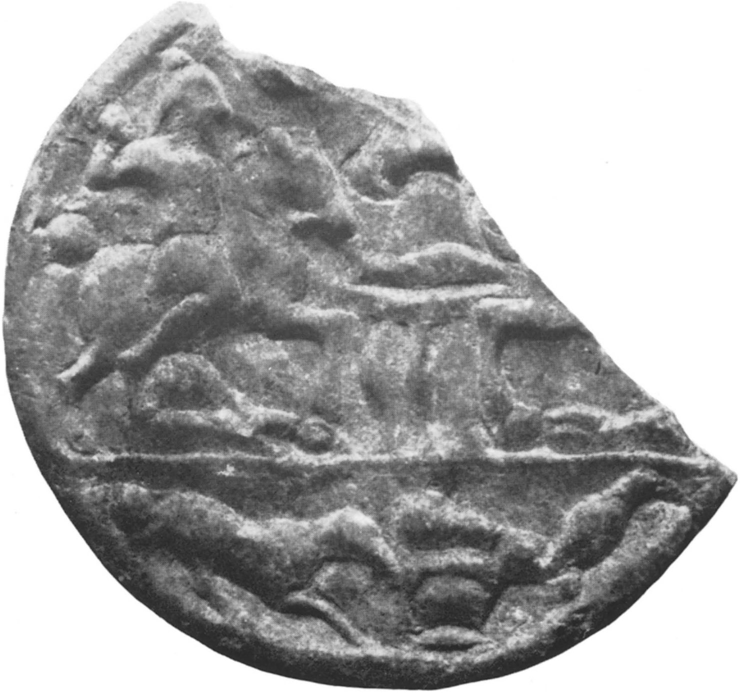

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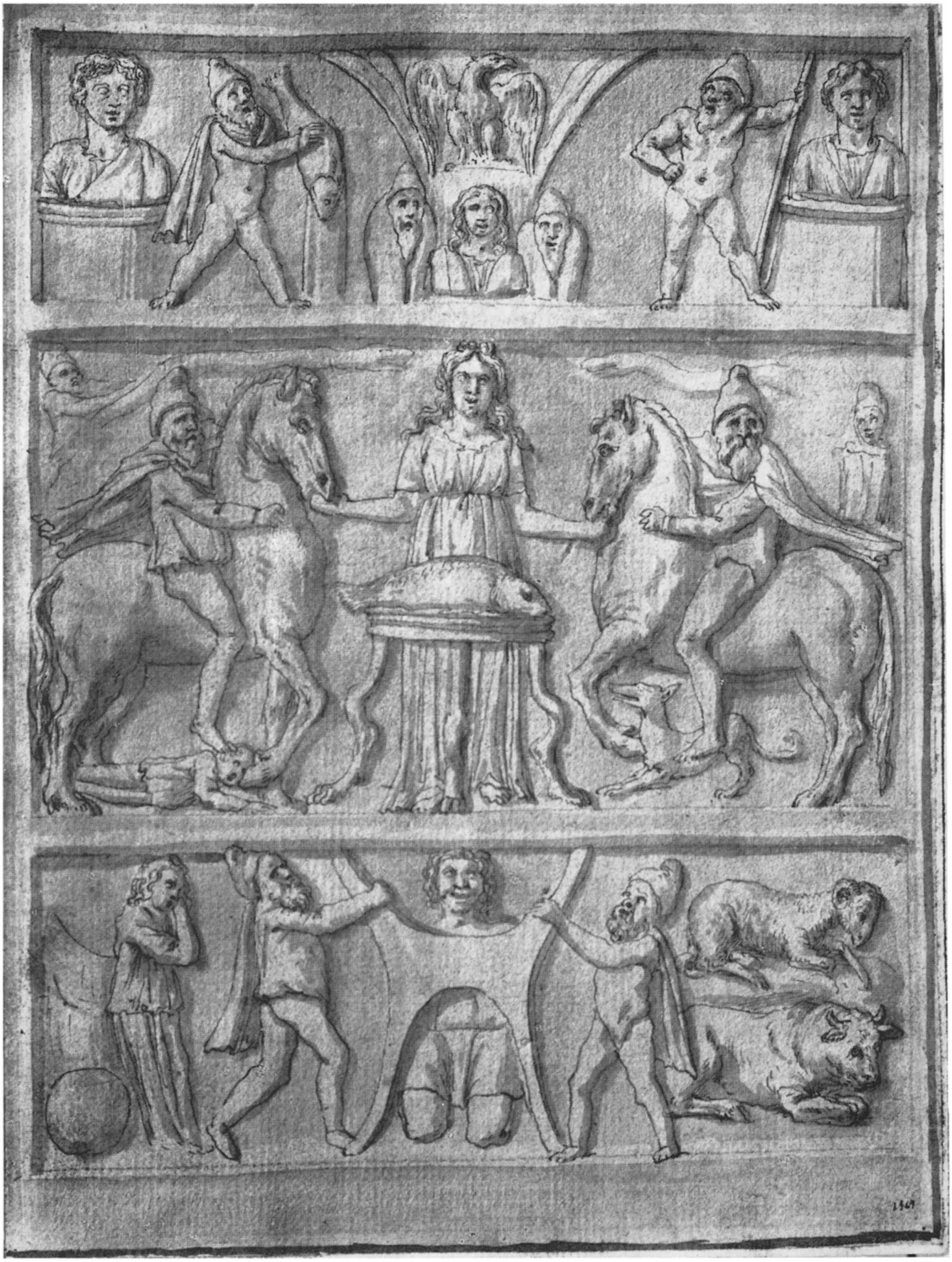
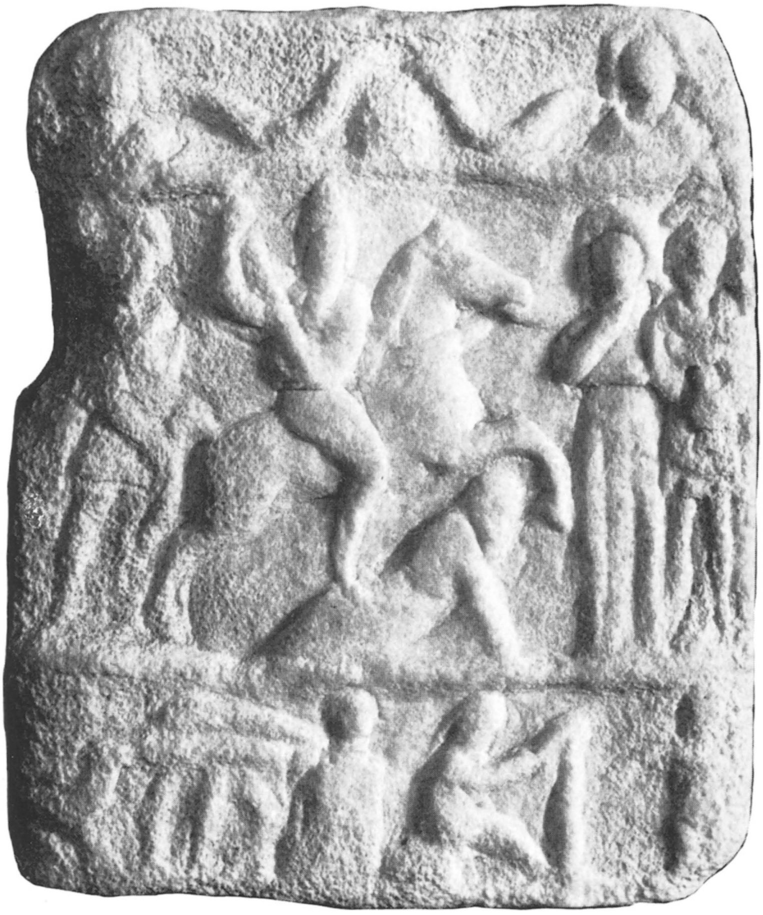
PLATE LXXX





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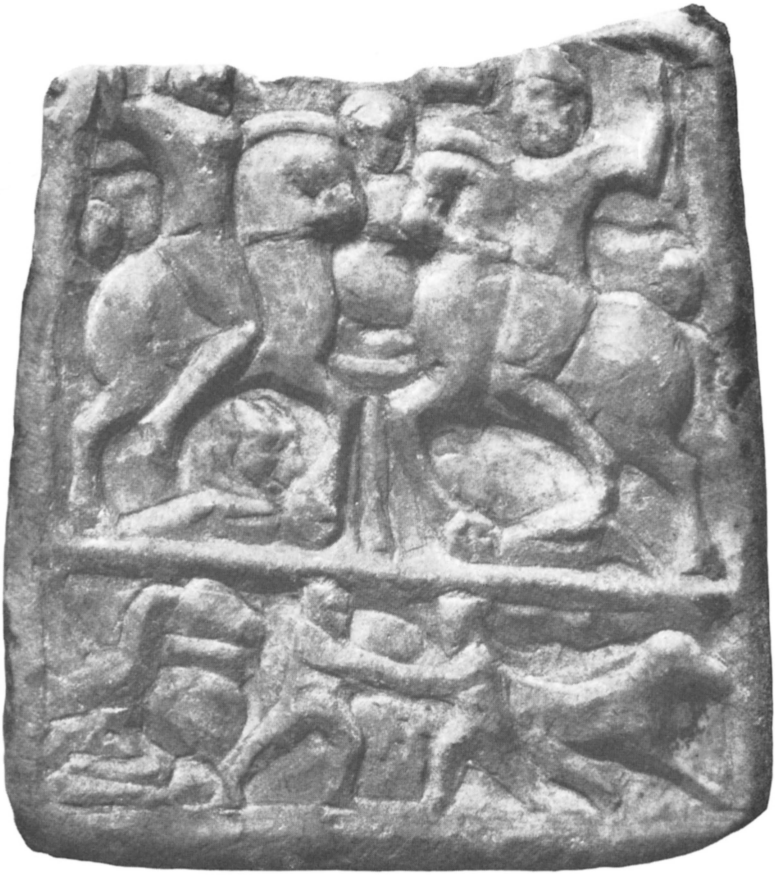

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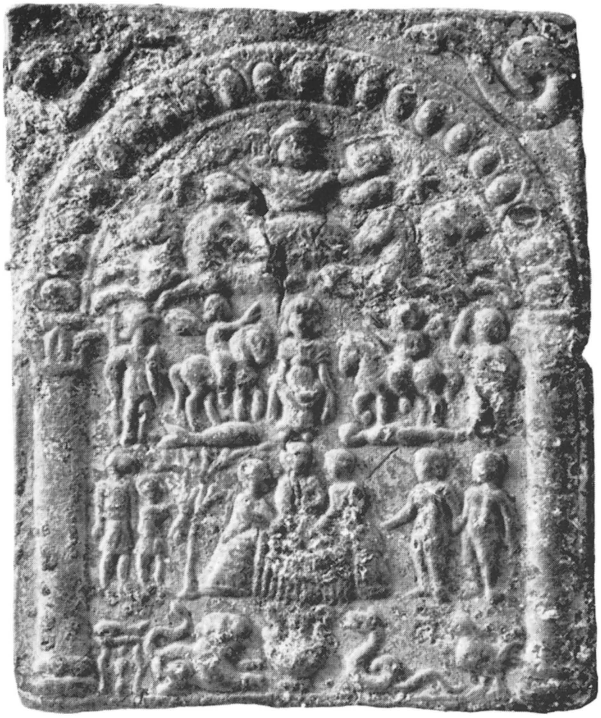

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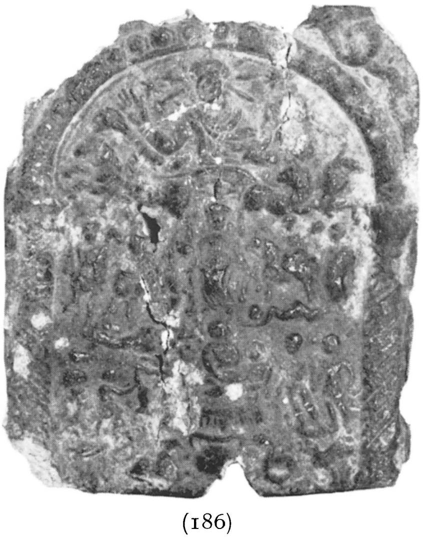

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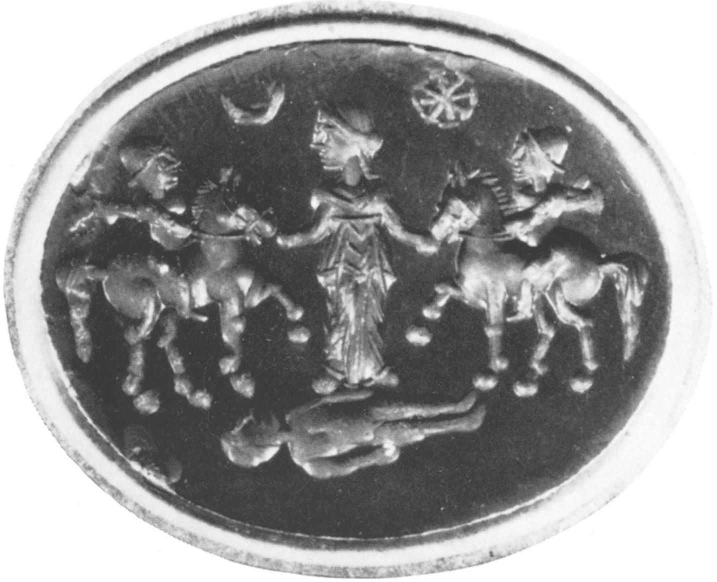

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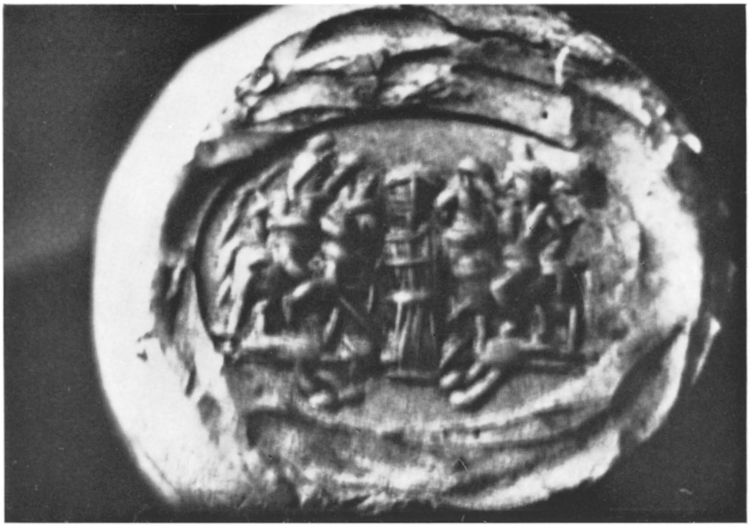

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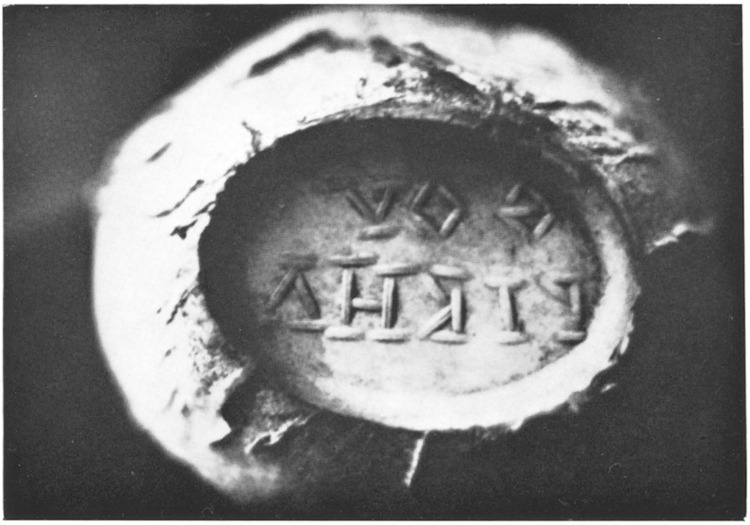

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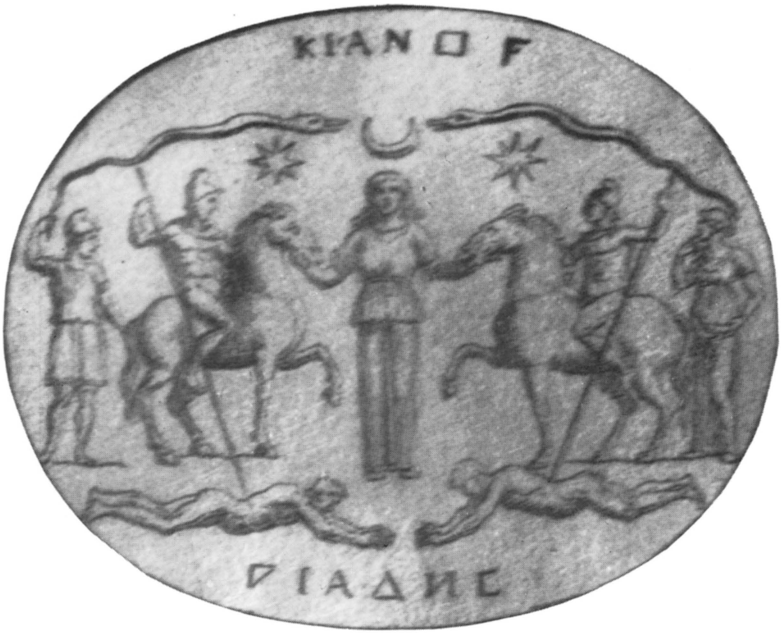
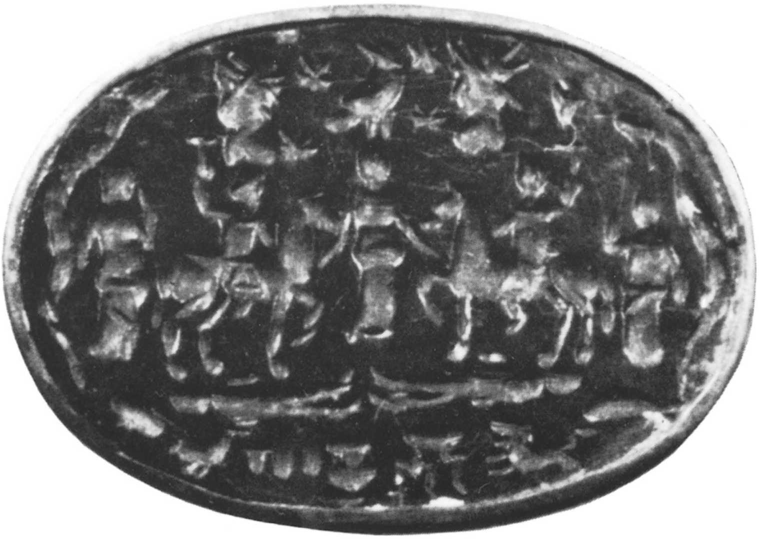
PLATE LXXXVI

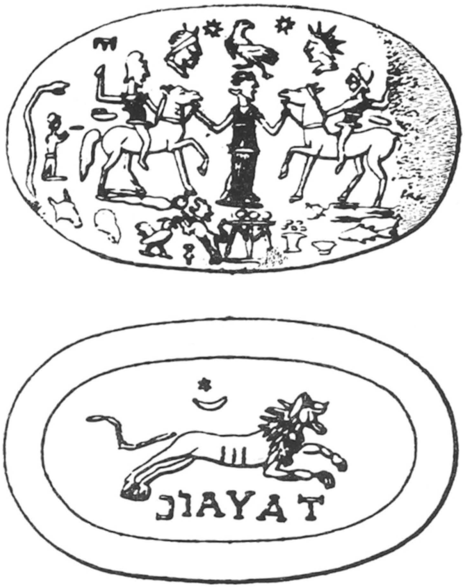

KIANO F
ΓΙΑΔΗC

(189)

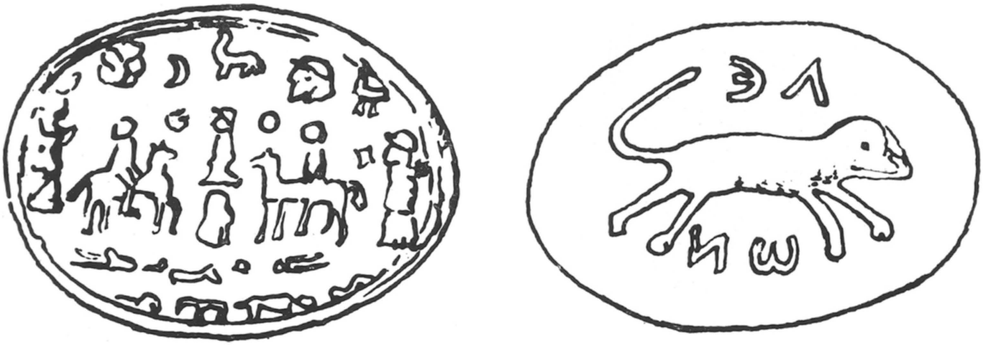


(190)

PLATE LXXXVII

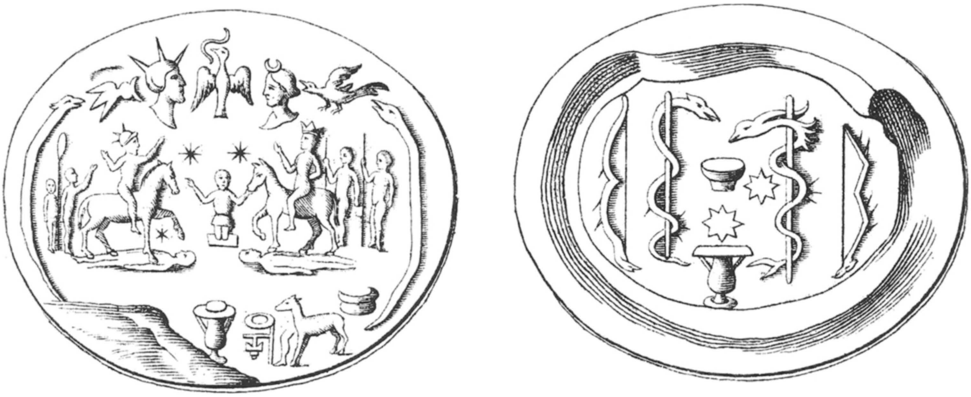


(191)

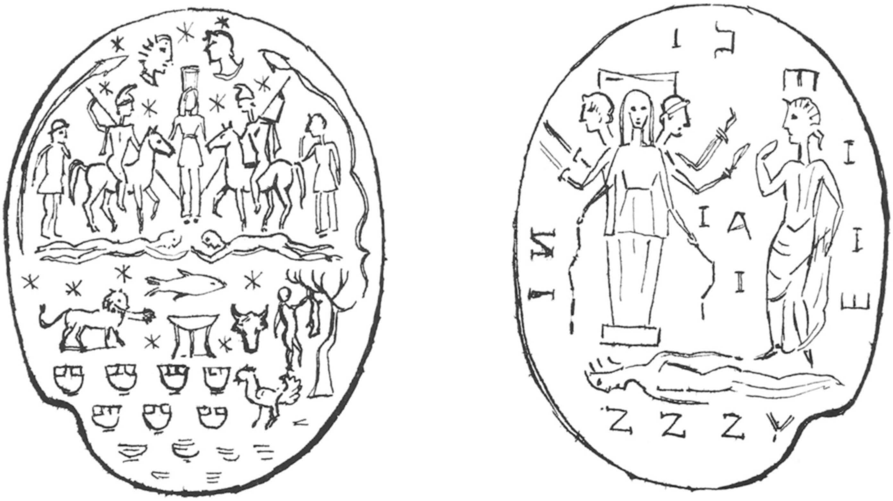


(192)

Plate LXXXVIII



(193)



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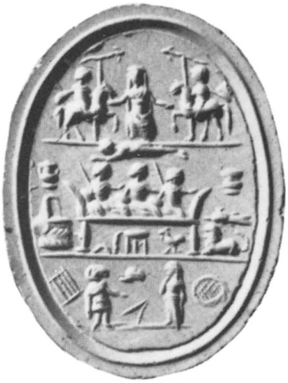

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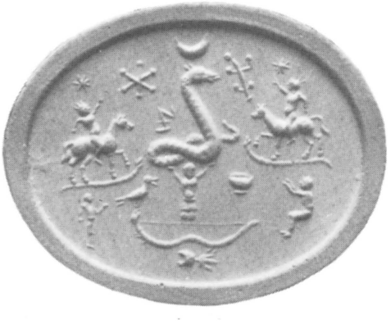
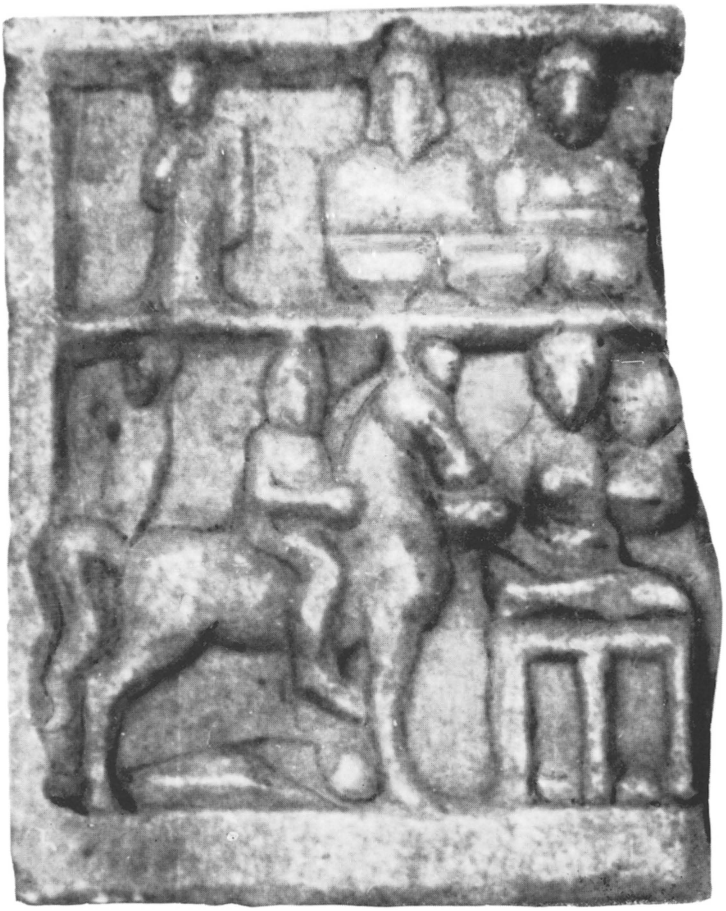
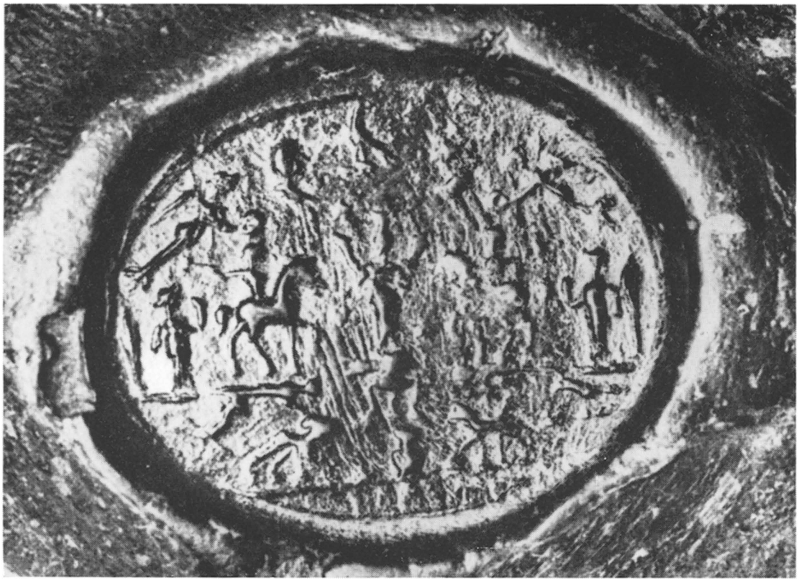


(197)



(198)



(199)